

Fateh forms task committees

TUNIS (AP) — The Central Committee of Fateh, the largest commando movement within the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), decided Friday on the creation of two commissions to handle military affairs and contacts with other Palestinian factions. Meeting under the chairmanship of Yasser Arafat since Thursday, the committee examined in detail the problems of rivalries inside the PLO, ahead of the June 8 Aden meeting aimed at reconciling the warring factions. Palestinian sources said Mr. Arafat had informed the committee of the work of the Islamic good offices committee in its efforts to find a solution to the Iran-Iraq war. It is to meet next in the Saudi capital, Riyadh June 10. The Central Committee supported the idea of an Islamic force to be positioned between the two belligerents.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز: جريدة سياسية عربية مستقلة، تُنشر من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

Volume 9 Number 2582

AMMAN, SUNDAY JUNE 3, 1984, RAMADAN 3, 1404

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Assifa says several Israelis killed

DAMASCUS (R) — A Palestinian commando group has said it killed and wounded several Israeli soldiers in South Lebanon, the Palestine news agency Wafa reported. Quoting a spokesman for Al Assifa, the military wing of a Fateh rebel faction opposed to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, Wafa said a unit from Assifa "operating behind enemy lines" Friday attacked an Israeli patrol near Hasbaya in southern Lebanon "killing and wounding several Israeli soldiers." The attackers had used machine-guns and rockets, it said.

Lebanon deaths drop in May

BEIRUT (R) — Some 120 people were killed in fighting in Lebanon during May, the lowest monthly toll since April 1983, according to security, militia and hospital sources. More than 150 people were killed in April. The sources said the May death toll included 67 people killed in artillery duels and fighting along the "green line" dividing Beirut. The figure was the lowest in five months but most of the dead were civilians killed in bombardments of residential districts, the sources added.

68 'massacred' in Bangladesh

DHAKA (AP) — Tribal insurgents massacred at least 68 people and injured more than 100 others in three settlements near the Indian border, well-informed sources reported Saturday. The sources, who asked not to be named, told reporters that guerrillas known as Shanti Bahini or "peace force" attacked three settlements in the Chittagong hill tracts Thursday and Friday. The three settlements are within five kilometres of the Indian border and 150 kilometres from the port city of Chittagong. The rebellion was launched in 1972 in search of greater economic and cultural autonomy, but the tribal rebels now demand independence.

Egypt to start phosphate mining

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's state-owned organisation for industrial and mining complexes will begin work next year on a phosphate mine in the western desert with a projected output of two million tonnes annually, an organisation official said Saturday. Fikri Al Morsi, manager of the Abu Taur phosphate Project, said a pilot mine 60 kilometres west of the Al Kharga oasis in the western desert had established the feasibility of the project, due to come on stream in 1989. "We are now sure of the method of mining, and will begin drilling in 1985," he said.

1 shot dead in Sind prison break

KARACHI (R) — Guards shot dead a prisoner and wounded another during a jailbreak Friday night in Pakistan's southern province of Sind, prison authorities said Saturday. They said four prisoners escaped from a district jail in Nawabshah, 360 kilometres northeast of the provincial capital Karachi.

INSIDE

- Jordanian economy is strong, says interior minister, page 2
- Palestinians brief U.N. mission on Israeli torture in jails, page 3
- Marcos faces mounting crisis, page 4
- Research can better world food situation, page 5
- Lendl beats McNamee, page 6
- South Korea eases banking curbs, page 7
- Shultz holds surprise talks in Nicaragua, page 8

Baghdad dismisses Tehran's hints at diplomacy

Iraq poised to repel major Iranian offensive

BAHRAIN (R) — Iran was Saturday reported gearing up for a major offensive against Iraq on the southern Gulf war front, but Baghdad said its forces were on full alert and ready to repel any attack.

Iraq also dismissed apparent hints from Tehran Friday that it might be prepared to defuse the Gulf crisis through diplomacy as an "hypocritical and double-faced manoeuvre". In turn, Tehran Saturday rejected a U.N. Security Council resolution criticising it for attacks on neutral shipping in the Gulf and said the U.N. act would aggravate the crisis.

In Baghdad, diplomatic sources said Iran was preparing a two-pronged offensive with an attack from the north planned to divert attention from a main southern thrust towards the Iraqi port city of Basra.

A senior Iraqi official said in response: "Iraq would welcome the Iranians wherever they would come from and is prepared to teach them another lesson they will never forget."

Aziz in Kuwait

In Kuwait, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said Saturday his country was confident it would crush any fresh Iranian offensive. Mr. Aziz, who paid a one-day visit to Kuwait, told reporters: "We are absolutely sure that if the Iranian regime, once more, embarks on a foolish adventure with aggression against Iraq, that the Iraqi armed forces would crush this aggression as it did previous ones."

Mr. Aziz said he had hoped Friday's U.N. Security Council resolution on recent attacks on mer-

the Gulf.

With these added to Iraq's existing strong missile arsenal, Baghdad may launch an air attack against Iran's main oil export terminal at Kharg Island if Iran launched the offensive on the ground, they added.

Iraq is believed to have opened a number of dams to flood marshlands along the southern front to hinder any Iranian advance. Gulf diplomatic sources said.

In Tehran, a foreign ministry statement spurned Friday's U.N. Security Council resolution condemning recent attacks on shipping to and from ports on the western side of the Gulf.

The resolution was clearly aimed at Iran, although it was mentioned by name only in the preamble, and followed a debate sought by the Gulf Arab states to condemn Tehran after attacks against Kuwaiti and Saudi tankers off their shores.

The resolution made no direct reference to Iraqi attacks on shipping, prompting Tehran to accuse it of guaranteeing the total insecurity of the waterway.

It charged the council with giving the go-ahead to Iraq to continue its attacks, and reiterated the Gulf must be open to all shipping or none at all. It also warned that countries backing Iraq financially or in other ways would bear the consequences.

Informed shipping sources in London said two days ago shipping activity in the Gulf had fallen 10 to 15 per cent after the recent attacks, but had begun to turn up again.

The Iraqi magazine Alif-Baa said Iraq had damaged or destroyed more than 190 tankers and other ships in the Gulf since the start of the war in September 1980. These included more than

40 in the past three months alone.

The chairman of the Suez Canal authority said shipping through the canal had dropped 10 per cent in May due to the escalation of the Gulf conflict.

At the entrance to the Gulf itself, in an apparently unprecedented incident, armed Iranian coastguards on Thursday stopped a cargo ship in international waters in the Hormuz Strait to check if it was carrying military supplies to Iraq.

The Singapore-registered Werra Express was cleared and allowed to proceed into the Gulf, the captain said by ship-to-shore telephone.

The diplomatic sources in Baghdad said Tehran's decision to mount a long-awaited offensive appears to be in response to Iraq's success in blockading Iran's main oil export terminal at Kharg Island, and its air and naval attacks on vessels using Kharg.

A senior Iraqi official said an Iranian offensive would make things worse for Tehran, adding: "It would only lead to stronger blows to Iran's economy and oil terminals."

Tehran signalled Friday it might be prepared to talk to defuse the Gulf crisis, but the Iraqi official Saturday dismissed the move as an "hypocritical and double-faced manoeuvre".

Tan's Majlis (parliament) Speaker Hojatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani said Iran did not seek a disaster in the Gulf, which he defined as "intervention by superpowers or major disruption in the area."

Britain sees no need to intervene in Gulf, France suggests neutralising Hormuz, Turkey says Iran not ready to talk peace, page 2



REAGAN IN IRELAND: U.S. President Ronald Reagan waves to people after arriving in Ireland Friday evening as Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry (left) looks on. On Saturday demonstrators staged protests against U.S. policies in Central America and East-West relations (See story on page 8)

Jordan calls on Colombo to reconsider decision on Israeli 'interests section'

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has called on Sri Lanka to reconsider its decision to allow Israel to open an "interests section" office in Colombo in view of the Indian Ocean island's relations and interests with the Arab World.

In a message he sent to his Sri Lankan counterpart, Shaiful Hameed, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri pointed out that Colombo's decision comes at a time when Israel is stepping up its efforts to swallow the occupied Arab territories and ethnic indigenous population.

The Jordanian government, the message said, urges Sri Lanka to reconsider the decision in view of its relations and interests with the

Arab World and Jordan.

Mr. Masri's message was in reply to one he received from Mr. Hameed informing the Jordanian government of Sri Lanka's decision to allow Israel to open the office within the premises of the American diplomatic mission in Colombo.

Mr. Hameed has contended that the decision does not signal any resumption of Sri Lankan-Israeli diplomatic relations which were broken off in 1969 under the then government of Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

Sri Lanka needs the "consultancy services" of Mossad, the Israeli secret service, to fight Tamil activists fighting for a sep-

arate homeland in the island and the decision to allow Israel to open an office in Colombo was aimed at facilitating a "limited Israeli presence" in the country. Mr. Hameed told parliament last month when confronted by the opposition.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) lodged an official protest Thursday to Colombo against the decision.

Various Muslim organisations in Sri Lanka have called for the government not to go ahead with the implementation of the decision and urged Muslim ministers in the cabinet to resign if Colombo does not heed the calls.

Shultz: Managua meetings constructive

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said a surprise trip to Managua produced "frank and constructive" talks with Nicaragua's leftist rulers but that he did not know whether the talks would lead to a peace settlement.

Both sides agreed during Friday's two-hour and 25-minute meeting to further discuss ways to find a political solution, Mr. Shultz said.

"There is going to be a discussion and we'll approach it in a constructive way and we'll just have to see what emerges," he told reporters in his plane after the meeting.

Mr. Shultz said President Reagan had sent him to Managua partly at the urging of Mexico to try to find a way to bring Nicaragua into an agreement along the lines proposed by the Contadora peace-seeking group of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama.

"President Reagan sent me here to Nicaragua on a mission of peace," he said at Managua airport.

The United States has said a political solution would require Nicaragua to stop what Washington calls its export of revolution in Central America with the help of Cuba and the Soviet bloc and to restore democratic procedures.

Mr. Shultz later flew to Ireland to brief President Reagan on his talks in Managua.

Mr. Shultz arrived in mid-afternoon at Shannon International airport and was driven to see Mr. Reagan at Ashford Castle, where the president is staying on the second night of his four-day visit to Ireland (See page 8).

Islamic leader urges use of force to free Jerusalem

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt's top religious leader was quoted here Saturday as urging Arab and Islamic countries to liberate East Jerusalem from the Israeli occupation by force.

In an interview with weekly Akhbar Al Yom, Sheikh Gad Al Haq Ali Gad Al Haq, the grand sheikh of the 1,000-year-old Al Azhar, also rejected a call by the Vatican for internationalisation of Jerusalem, which Israel annexed and declared its "undivided and eternal capital."

Israel occupied East Jerusalem, the West Bank, the Syrian Golan Heights and Egypt's Sinai Desert peninsula in the 1967 Middle East war.

But Egypt regained Sinai in full April 1982 in return for a treaty.

the two countries signed with the help of the United States in 1979.

The sheikh's remarks, which do not reflect the Egyptian government official stand, seemed to ignore the treaty which calls on Egypt and Israel to settle disputes through negotiations.

Egypt however does not recognise Jerusalem as capital of Israel and has severed relations with Costa Rica and El Salvador for moving their embassies in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

"Internationalisation is a grave danger, it is a step toward separating Jerusalem from the Arabs. That is why we reject the internationalisation idea," the Al Azhar Sheikh said. Al Azhar is a Muslim seat of learning somewhat equivalent to the Vatican.

U.S. 'pressure' on Israel has eased, says Arens

NEW YORK (AP) — The United States has eased "pressure" on Israel to make "concessions" in the occupied West Bank, says Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens.

"There was a time, not so many years ago, when people in Washington were told that it was incumbent that Israel should make concessions in Judea and Samaria," as the Israelis call the occupied West Bank, Mr. Arens said Saturday.

"And today, there is hardly a visitor from the United States, and particularly from Washington, who does not realise that if Israel were to lose control over those areas, we would jeopardise our very ability to defend ourselves," he said.

Mr. Arens, in a speech to Jewish leaders at a dinner, cited the change as an example that the relationship between Israel and the

United States has improved in the past few years because the two countries have "common interests and goals."

As another example, he said that while the United States expressed concern when Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982, "today... there is a very clear understanding by the United States that Israel could not continue to live with the constant danger of rocketry and artillery."

In a third case, Mr. Arens said, there was some "tension" when Israel bombed a nuclear reactor in Baghdad two years ago. But today, "I dare say there is nobody in Washington that's angry about that," he said.

Overall, Mr. Arens said the United States and Israel are "growing closer to each other."

Jackson urges curbs on U.S. aid to Israel, page 2

هولنا من الحاصل

Arar says Jordanian economy is strong

PARIS (J.T.) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Suleiman Arar said in an interview published in Paris that the Jordanian economy is strong, and in order to remain so it wants other Arab states to honour their financial commitment to Jordan.

Mr. Arar was quoted in an interview, published by Al Watan Al Arabi magazine, as saying Jordan needs Arab financial help to pay for the arms shipments it purchases from other countries.

On the Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations, Mr. Arar said that Jordan and the PLO are co-ordinating their efforts and their work in international fields for supporting the steadfastness of the Arab population in the occupied

Arab lands.

"Jordan cannot shirk its responsibility for the Palestinian people nor can it allow other Arab states to do that and we refuse to bear the responsibility alone or be forced to side-step the Palestinians in taking solutions," Mr. Arar said.

He stressed that Jordan demands a unified Arab stand with regard to the Palestine problem. With reference to the convening

of an International conference on the Middle East, Mr. Arar said that the Geneva meeting was a first step towards holding an international conference on the Middle East but the United States is trying to foil such a conference.

The United States and Israel oppose the conference which also cannot take place without a unified Arab stand, the minister said.

Asked on the measures imposed on travel across the bridges on the River Jordan, Mr. Arar said that these measures are designed to foil Israel's attempt to force the Palestinians to abandon their homeland.

On the Iraq-Iran war he said that had it not been for the United



Suleiman Arar

States and the West the war would not have lasted so long.

"Iran obtains its weapons from the west, either from the U.S. directly or through its agents, and Washington is helping Iran to get the weapons in order to weaken Iraq and to impoverish the Iranian people," the minister said.

He said that Iran's latest attempts to widen the war zone in the Gulf are no doubt an indication of Iran's failure and inability to confront Iraq's air power.

British premier says no need to intervene in Iran-Iraq war

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, outlining a "no miracles" programme for next week's seven-nation economic summit here, said Friday there was no need for Western military intervention in the Iran-Iraq war.

"There are no miraculous solutions to our problems, whether it's unemployment, international indebtedness, the Gulf war or East-West relations," Mrs. Thatcher told a packed news conference.

The June 7-9 summit, which she hosts this year, is the 10th annual meeting of leaders of the West's seven major industrial nations, the United States, Canada, Japan, Britain, West Germany, Italy and France.

Mrs. Thatcher, evidently hoping this one will escape charges of being a media event or an anti-climax with 3,000 visiting and local journalists awaiting announcements of "new initiatives" on international problems, added: "It is the regularity of these meetings, the informal discussions

and the thoroughness of them that is the important thing."

Saying summits improve communications among the Western allies, Mrs. Thatcher cited the 4-year-old Iran-Iraq war, now threatening the West's major oil route through the Gulf.

"I see no need at the moment for military intervention at all," said Mrs. Thatcher. "The situation is being tackled through diplomatic channels... I think it has really been tackled very well."

The visiting heads of state are scheduled to arrive with their foreign and finance ministers next Thursday, except for U.S. President Ronald Reagan. He is due to come to London before the meeting after a four-day visit to Ireland starting Friday evening.

Economic recovery

Mrs. Thatcher said the main purpose of the summit will be to discuss ways to "nurture the economic recovery... without having a rebirth of inflation."

"What we seek to achieve is

re-inforcing one another in carrying out policies which we believe to be right," said the Conservative Party leader. Through five years in power, she has pursued tight-fisted economic policies which have seen inflation fall and unemployment soar.

On the indebtedness of Latin American countries and its serious repercussions for the world banking system, Mrs. Thatcher said there was no alternative but to deal with the debts through the International Monetary Fund on a "case-by-case" basis.

As expected, Mrs. Thatcher avoided criticising the high U.S. budget deficit which has boosted international interest rates, saying simply: "We all would like interest rates to be down... We think they are on the high side."

She rejected a British reporter's suggestion that the summit would take place in an atmosphere of "crisis" because of the Gulf war, the West's rising unemployment and the huge debts of Latin America and developing countries.

Cheysson suggests neutralising Gulf strait

WASHINGTON (AP) — French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson suggested Friday the "neutralising" of the Strait of Hormuz, the strategic Gulf passageway threatened by the Iran-Iraq war.

"Why shouldn't one declare that some of the cities are open cities and should not be bombed?" Mr. Cheysson asked. "Why wouldn't one think of neutralising the strait even if it does not apply immediately?"

The strait, 65 kilometres wide, separates Iran and Oman, an Arab state. The United States has pledged to keep the strait open. About 20 per cent of the non-Communist world's oil supplies pass through it.

Mr. Cheysson did not elaborate or discuss how such a neutralisation might be brought

about. The idea was one of a series of suggestions he made for dealing with the war in an interview by the Cable News Network.

At the same time Mr. Cheysson praised the U.N. Security Council for passage of resolutions on freedom of navigation, and on a ban against bombing in the Gulf and its shores.

He also observed that there has been no difference between views of the United States and the Soviets on the war, calling it "the only important development in the world where Americans and Russians vote together."

He added, "I would almost say work together. It has not become an issue in the East-West tension. That's very, very important. I hope it lasts."

Secretary of State George P.

Shultz disclosed Thursday that the United States has discussed the conflict with Moscow. "No doubt, the Soviet Union feels as we do, that the openness of international waterways is a very important principle," Mr. Cheysson said.

Mr. Cheysson noted that the war has not significantly raised the price of oil, though it could. He proposed developing unused pipeline capacity that could replace the tanker trips, made dangerous by Iraqi and Iranian attacks.

He also suggested that industrialised countries make a statement of solidarity on the management of oil stocks and the monitoring of the oil market.

"As a then call people to peace," he went on. "We won't be heard once, twice, 10 times. Still, we should try and do it."

Kuwait to develop air defences

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's Chief of Staff, Major-General Abdullah Farraj Al Ghanim was quoted Saturday as saying his country's arms policy was based on diversifying its sources of weaponry.

In an interview with the daily newspaper Al Anba'a, he said one of Kuwait's top priorities was to acquire an early warning system to develop its air defences.

By Alan Philips

KASSALA, Sudan — Some Arab states, worried by Soviet influence in the Red Sea, are stepping up pressure on Eritrean secessionist rebels to unite and wage a common war against Ethiopia's Marxist rulers.

This was the key issue to emerge from a four-day Eritrean guerrilla Congress held recently in the drought-stricken Ethiopian-Sudanese border area about 280 kilometres north of Kassala in southeastern Sudan.

About 300 delegates — war-weary guerrillas and teenage fighters in green fatigues — attended the congress of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Front (ELF-PLF), one of at least four mutually suspicious groups fighting for Eritrea's independence from Ethiopia.

The congress, the first for seven years, was called to endorse recent Arab-inspired unity moves to turn the tide in the war against Ethiopia's Soviet-backed army.

While many Eritrean officials cautioned that the prospect of a United guerrilla organisation was still some way off, the congress provided a rare insight into the often murky and confused manoeuvres in the 23-year-old war, Africa's longest.

At the centre of the unity moves is ELF-PLF Leader Osman Saleh Sabbe, an accomplished diplomat

Turkish aide says Iran not ready to talk peace

WASHINGTON (AP) — Turkey's foreign minister said Friday Turkey is trying to play peace-making role in the war between Iran and Iraq but Iran at this moment is not prepared to accept a peace. Iran says that Iraq was the aggressor and the aggressor should be punished.

Mr. Vahit Halefoglu told a press conference that Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal had recently visited each country. "We have tried to bring moderation and good sense to both sides," he said.

He said "Iraq is willing to sit down now and talk about peace. The day Iran will convince itself that it is not going to be let to win the war, perhaps then it will agree to sit down and talk about it."

He said he does not see a victor possible in the 44-month conflict. Mr. Halefoglu visited Iran in March and said Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini is the one who commands, and added he felt "the spirit of Khomeini will continue in his successors."

He noted at a press report two days ago of a contact between Iranian and Soviet "a sort of rapprochement." He commented that "Soviet policy can be very flexible when needed but also very inflexible when in the Soviet interest."

Asked about recent congressional reduction in U.S. aid planned for Turkey, the foreign minister said if aid is cut Congress is "doing harm not only to Turkey but also to the (NATO) alliance and to the image of solidarity in the alliance."

Mr. Halefoglu said Turkey expects its allies "to be predictable, to continue the confidence which she puts on them and to be loyal to the alliance as Turkey has always been loyal."

He said a strong Turkey is needed to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war and to be an element of stability in the region.

Mr. Halefoglu said the Cyprus issue was not discussed at the NATO foreign ministers' meeting here this week.

He said "the Cyprus problem should be solved on the island" by talks between the Turkish and Greek Cypriots who should "accept solution in interest of both sides."

"We don't want to annex or divide or anything in this direction," he said. "We want them to live with each other in a federal, bi-zonal state where each one would feel free and happy."

The minister said the Turkish Cypriot independence declaration "was meant to encourage the other side to accept the Turkish community as an equal partner" and "not meant to have a new independent state."

But he said he had not seen any encouraging signs from the Greek side.

Later in a speech to the World Affairs Council, Mr. Halefoglu criticised attempts in Congress to use U.S. aid as a lever to force Turkey to make concessions to the Greek community on Cyprus, part of which has been occupied by Turkish troops for nearly 10 years.

"We have observed a punitive impulse toward Turkey in certain members of Congress," he said.

Arab countries pressure Eritrean rebel groups to unite

and one of the fathers of Eritrean nationalism who is making something of a comeback with support from Saudi Arabia.

His group, which receives regular financial backing from the Gulf states of Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, has little military muscle and operates only along the Sudanese-Eritrean border region.

But he signalled his return to the fray with a display of about 250 teenagers armed with ageing Kalashnikov assault rifles who leaped through hoops of fire and frogmarched 54 captured Ethiopian soldiers in front of guests and journalists invited to the gathering.

Citing security reasons, Mr. Sabbe's lieutenants declined to name the location of the congress, to which journalists were driven in darkness. It was held in palm-fringed huts in a barren, trackless wilderness of rock and scrub parched by four years of drought. But they maintained it was about 25 kilometres inside Eritrea.

A delegation of Italian politicians and trade union officials led by a Socialist member of parliament were not convinced and asserted it was just inside Sudan.

Held at the hottest time of year, amid dust storms and temperatures of up to 45 degrees centigrade, conditions at the congress were tough: One of the movement's foreign representatives

died of malaria and two more had to be evacuated, suffering from heat-induced ailments.

Speaking to reporters, Mr. Sabbe said the Saudis were pressing the divided guerrilla factions to unite to force Ethiopian Leader Mengistu Haile Mariam to accept a negotiated settlement and to abandon his alliance with the Soviet Union.

A major concern, according to Mr. Sabbe and other Eritrean officials, is the Dahlak Island archipelago off the Eritrean coast where the Soviet Union has naval facilities.

With the Gulf threatened by superpower intervention due to the Iran-Iraq war, the Saudis are apparently all the more anxious to reduce tensions in the Red Sea and re-inforce Arab predominance in the waterway.

A Saudi security official, Abdullah Bahabri, one of the architects of moves to bring the factions together, told the delegates in an opening address that the kingdom would offer "unlimited support" to the Eritreans on condition they united.

Mr. Sabbe himself added that King Fahd had offered to adopt the Eritrean cause at international forums, provided the factions could present a united delegation in any negotiations with the Addis Ababa authorities.

All sides proclaim their desire for unity, but even Mr. Sabbe, who

Jackson urges restrictions on U.S. aid to Israel

LOS ANGELES (R) — Democratic presidential contender Jesse Jackson said Friday U.S. aid to Israel should be linked with its other interests in the Middle East and to the future of the occupied West Bank. In an interview published in the Los Angeles Times, Rev. Jackson also insisted he was not anti-Semitic.

"I'm Judeo-Christian," he declared. "My ethos is Jewish."

Earlier this year, Rev. Jackson provoked a controversy when he

referred to Jews as "hymies" and New York, which has a large Jewish population, as "hymietown."

Rev. Jackson said in the interview that all his heroes were Jewish until he learned black history 10 years ago "and so my identification with the Jewish people and their struggles is in my bloodstream and in my religion."

He said the U.S. should protect Israel as an ally but also remember potential Arab allies.

Moscow congratulates PLO

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet government congratulated the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Friday on its 20th anniversary, saying it had more than once gone through "grim trials" in recent years.

In a message to the PLO published by the Soviet News Agency TASS, the Kremlin re-affirmed support for the organisation and said it was the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. "Over the past years, the PLO has more than once gone through grim trials. It has successfully withstood them due to the co-

hesion of all Palestinian patriots," the message said.

Western diplomats have said Moscow was displeased with fighting last year between Syrian-backed rebels and forces loyal to PLO leader Yasser Arafat, particularly because it did not wish to damage relations with Damascus, its closest ally in the region.

Syrian Vice-President Rifaat Al Assad left Moscow Friday after meeting Kremlin leaders. In an interview on Soviet Television Friday evening he said he was satisfied with the talks.

Numeiri seeks more U.S. aid

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri said in an interview published Saturday U.S. military and economic aid to his country is too little and should be increased.

Mr. Numeiri also told the Egyptian state-owned weekly magazine October the United States

has not proposed the stationing of American troops in Sudan.

He said the danger comes from neighbouring Ethiopia and Libya which he alleged were Soviet surrogates.

U.S. economic aid for fiscal 1984 is \$220 million.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
JORDAN TELEVISION MAIN CHANNEL 15:00 Koran 15:20 Children Programme 15:40 Religious Programme 15:55 Children Programme 16:20 Cookery Programme 16:30 Islamic Programme 17:20 Ramadan Puzzle 17:35 Arabic Series 18:20 Islamic Programmes 19:00 Arabic Comedy 19:45 Programme Review 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Arabic Series 21:30 Local Programme 22:20 Arabic Play 23:00 News in Arabic 23:10 Play Continued FOREIGN CHANNEL 17:30 French Play 18:00 Special Mirely Mathew 19:40 News in French 19:15 Le Theatre de Bouvary 19:30 News in Hebrew 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Tales of the Unexpected 21:00 Feature Film: Dark Victory Elizabeth Montgomery, Anthony Hopkins 22:00 News in English 22:15 Feature film continued RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 93.60 KHz. SW 07:00 Light Music 07:30 Newsdesk 08:00 Morning Show 10:00 News Summary 10:05 Morning Show 11:00 Pop Session 12:00 News Summary 12:05 Pop Session 13:00 News Summary 14:00 News Bulletin 14:10 Instrumentals 14:30 Science Report 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:05 Instrumentals 16:30 Old Favorites 17:00 Listener's Choice 18:00 News Summary 18:05 Jazz Hour 19:00 Newsdesk 19:30 Date with a Star		TODAY'S EVENTS EXHIBITIONS "Festival de Cannes" exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre • Exhibition of photographs "Reconstructions" at the French Cultural Centre at 6:00 p.m. • Exhibition of paintings "Segments of Vision" by Amman Khannash at the Alia Art Gallery at 8:30 p.m. FILM "Un Etrange Voyage" at the Royal Cultural Centre at 9:00 p.m. CULTURAL CENTRES Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267 American Centre 44371 American Centre Library 41520 British Council 36147-8 French Cultural Centre 37009 Goethe Institute 31993 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre 34049 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777 Haya Arts Centre 665195 Hussein Youth City 667181 Y.W.C.A. 41193 Y.W.M.A. 664251 Amman Municipal Library 36111 University of Jordan Library 843555 MUSEUMS Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Medaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquity of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, "old sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from my" of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal		AMMAN AIRPORT This information is supplied by Alia International Airport at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. (08) 53250, 53070, 53082, 53171, where it should always be verified. ARRIVALS 06:00 Cairo (MS) 09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 09:20 Agaba (RJ) 09:25 Cairo (RJ) 09:45 Jeddah (RJ) 09:45 Kuwait (RJ) 10:30 Berlin, Larnaca (JP) 10:30 Doha, Riyadh (SV) 14:30 Tripoli, Larnaca (LV) 14:40 Kuwait (RJ) 15:10 Jeddah (SV) 16:40 Larnaca (RJ) 16:50 Baghdad (IA) 16:50 Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ) 17:35 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ) 17:35 London, Paris (RJ) 17:40 Madrid, Geneva (RJ) 17:40 New York, Amsterdam (RJ) 18:00 Rome (RJ) 18:30 Cairo (RJ) 20:20 Athens (OA) 20:20 Jeddah (SV) 22:05 Damascus (RJ) 06:45 Cairo (RJ) 06:45 Baghdad (IA) 07:00 London (BA) DEPARTURES 06:10 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH) 06:45 Cairo (RJ) 07:00 Cairo (RJ) 07:15 Agaba (RJ) 08:00 Damascus, Paris (AF) 09:00 Damascus, Rome (AZ) 11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ) 11:45 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ) 11:45 Larnaca, Berlin (JP) 12:15 Riyadh, Doha (SV) 12:30 Larnaca (RJ) 14:30 Cairo (RJ) 15:30 Larnaca, Tripoli (LV) 16:40 Jeddah (SV) 18:00 Baghdad (IA) 19:15 Damascus (RJ) 19:30 Kuwait (RJ) 19:30 Singapore (RJ) 19:45 Doha (RJ) 20:00 Bahrain, Moscow (RJ) 20:15 Baghdad (RJ)		EMERGENCIES Ambulance 143, 75111 Fire, fire, police 149 Blood bank 75121 Civil Defence rescue 661111 Fire headquarters 22009-3 Police rescue 192, 3111, 3177 Police headquarters 39141 Traffic police 56300-1 Electric Power Co. 66381-2 Municipal water service 71125-8 Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53333 HOSPITALS Hussein Medical Centre 81381-3-32 Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 42481-4 Akhileh Maternity, J. Amman 42441 J. Amman Maternity 42362 Malhas, J. Amman 36140 Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4 Shmeisani Hospital 669131 University Hospital 845045 Dar Al-Sifa, J. Hussein 667158 Al-Muscher Hospital 667227-9 The Islamic, Abdul 665292 Al-Ahli, Abdul 664164 Italian, Al-Mahjran 777101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775111 Army, Marfa 91611 NIGHT DUTY AMMAN: Dr. Farouq Hussein Noor 38189 MARKET PRICES Upper/lower price in fils per kg. Banana (small) 200 / 150 Banana (large) 200 / 150 Banana (Mekemmar) 240 / 210 Orange (big) 130 / 100 Orange (small) 130 / 100 Broad Beans 350 / 300 Cabbage 120 / 100 Carrot 120 / 100 Cauliflower (white) 230 / 200 Chick peas 80 / 60 Cucumber (large) 220 / 180 Cucumber (small) 400 / 350 Eggplant (large) 150 / 120 Eggplant (small) 140 / 110 Garlic 640 / 600 Grapefruit 170 / 150 Lemon 260 / 220 Mallow 240 / 210 Marrow (large) 200 / 150 Marrow (small) 270 / 220 Mushrooms 600 / 500 Onion (big) 300 / 250 Onion (small) 300 / 240 Okra 1200 / 1000 Oranges (local) 160 / 150 Oranges 200 / 170 Peas 250 / 200 Pepper (sweet) 300 / 250 Pepper (hot) 800 / 720 Potatoes 130 / 110 Spinach 200 / 170 Strawberries 1800 / 1500 Tomatoes 190 / 140 Water Melon 150 / 130 Zucchini 450 / 400	

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Royal Decree approves Iraq border agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree was issued Saturday approving a law endorsing the border demarcation agreement with Iraq, and a protocol attached to that agreement organising travel across the common border, the exploitation of water resources and grazing.

Another decree approved an amendment to the Labour Law and construction regulations in Amman, while another approved a tax exemption agreement signed by the Kuwaiti and Jordanian national airlines.

Another decree endorsed a Jordanian trade and economic agreement with Djibouti and a health agreement with Qatar.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Arab journalists to meet Tuesday

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day meeting of the Arab Journalists Union general secretariat will open here Tuesday at the invitation of the Jordanian Journalists Association (JJA). JJA president Mahmoud Al Kayed said that the meetings will discuss the current Arab situation, Arab-Latin American dialogue, and a compendium of Arab press history. A report by the secretary-general on the annual budget as well as date for holding an international seminar on Palestine this year will also be discussed during the meetings, he added.

Bridges to close on June 6

AMMAN (Petra) — The King Hussein and Prince Mohammad Bridges across the River Jordan will be open only from six to nine a.m. Tuesday June 5, according to an announcement by the Public Security Department. The bridges will be closed completely Wednesday June 6, the announcement said.

Arar bans public road car rallies

AMMAN (J.T.) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Sulaiman Arar has banned car rallies on public roads and streets unless a prior licence is obtained from the ministry in accordance with the 1983 Traffic Law provisions. The Jordanian Society for the Prevention of Car Accidents had earlier sent a message to the ministry explaining the dangers of such races on public roads.

Traders fined for supply law violations

AMMAN (Petra) — Ten merchants have been fined JD 50 each and another 25 merchants have been fined JD 30 each by the military court for violating the Ministry of Supply regulations. The military governor has endorsed the sentences.

Ajlouni tours Zarqa hospital

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Health Kamel Al Ajlouni paid a visit Saturday to Zarqa Hospital where he inspected the emergency and first aid section and the intensive care unit being built at the hospital. Dr. Ajlouni also met some of the hospital doctors. Accompanying the minister on his tour were his assistant under-secretary, Dr. Nofan Al Hmoud, and a number of ministry officials.

Department gives May passport figures

AMMAN (Petra) — The General Passports Department has issued 8,347 passports during May netting a total revenue of JD 166,940, according to the Passports Department director-general, Mohammad Al Yudah. He added that of this number, 7,314 were full passports the revenues of which amounted to JD 146,280.

ACC increases loans to farmers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) board of directors has agreed to provide loans to farmers amounting to JD 299,000 to finance 50 projects spread all over the country. The board authorised its chairman and director-general to sign a re-lending agreement for a three million European currency unit loan granted to the corporation by the European Community and the European Investment Bank.

Top telecommunications firm to base Middle East operations in Jordan

By P.V. Vivekanand
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan's commercially strategic location, accessibility to international markets and liberal attitude towards foreign investment, and the country's economic and political stability have managed to attract yet another international giant to the Kingdom.

The Canadian-based telecommunications firm, Northern Telecom, the second biggest in North America and the sixth largest of its kind in the world, chose Jordan as the base for its Middle East operations because "this country is best suited to maintain an effective and strong presence in the region," says its president Robert Ferhat.

Mr. Ferhat, who paid a three-day visit to Jordan last week to finalise the company's plans to set up its Middle East office in Amman, says he is impressed by the Kingdom's "economic strategy and policies which are conducive to international business, and accessibility to the rest of the Middle East and the Arab World in terms of trade and commerce."

"We have maintained a strong presence and have been active in most of the Gulf states, including Saudi Arabia, for the past five years, but Jordan is the most logical choice to base our Middle East operations," Mr. Ferhat told the Jordan Times.

Northern Telecom, an affiliate of Bell Canada, manufactures sophisticated telecommunications equipment including PABXs, intercom systems, telephone sets, voice and data transmitting and display equipment and small and large telephone networks.

Good education

"It is one of the strong points in favour of Jordan that I have found the educational system here to be very methodical and organised. I do not envisage any difficulty in recruiting local people capable of being trained" to suit the operational requirements of Northern Telecom, Mr. Ferhat asserted.

"We employ slightly more than 39,000 people at our manufacturing units and offices around the world," he said.

Mr. Ferhat, who held talks with Minister of Telecommunications Mohammad Adhoub Al Zaben and had an informal meeting with Minister of Municipal Affairs and the Environment Hamdallah Al Nabulsi during his latest visit to Jordan, also praised the "warmth and courtesy extended by top officials" and the "easy accessibility to higher circles."

"I have found that normally it is a time-consuming and red-tape ridden process to meet top officials in a developing country. But in Jordan, a totally different atmosphere greeted me," he said.

The Northern Telecom chief executive predicts an increasing

Preparations begin on Sahab second stage

AMMAN (J.T.) — Arrangements are being taken for the implementation of the second phase of the Sahab Industrial Estate (SIE) south of here, according to the Industrial Cities Organisation (ICO) Director-General Fayez Suheimat.

He said a number of local and foreign industrial consultancy offices have been qualified for preparing studies and designs for the industrial installations to be set up at the SIE.

The SIE's second phase, to be set up on 110 hectares, will contain factories-provided with facilities and public services, and work on the project is expected to begin in the first half of 1985, Dr. Suheimat said.

Irbid estate

Dr. Suheimat spoke about measures to be taken for setting up an industrial estate in Irbid. He said that the estate is designed to encourage small industries in the northern region of the country.

The project, to be set up on 41 hectares, will be located near the permanent site of Yarmouk University, to the north of Irbid, he said.

According to Dr. Suheimat, the project will include administrative buildings, a vocational training centre, a clinic, banks, post offices, and a shopping centre in addition to a pavilion for displaying samples of industrial products. In addition, he said, the site will include a housing estate for labourers.

Work on the project is expected to begin early in 1985, he said.



Fayez Suheimat

Two months grace for work permit violators, says Abdul Jabbar

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Labour has decided to extend the grace period by two months for all Arab and foreign workers whose work permits are out of date or who do not possess one starting from June 1, according to a statement by Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jabbar.

Dr. Abdul Jabbar pointed out that the extension of the deadline aims to enable foreign labourers to get work permits or to have ones which have expired extended.

He said during this time, the ministry will only collect permit fees which are JD 10 for each Arab labourer and JD 30 for each foreign labourer.

Upon the expiry of the deadline, the ministry will charge the permit fee plus impose a fine amounting to JD 30 per month, the minister added.

The announcement came as a Royal Decree approved an amendment to the Labour Law.

According to the new regulations, Dr. Abdul Jabbar said all non-Jordanian workers must obtain work permits from the Min-

istry of Labour as a prerequisite for gaining employment in Jordan.

These measures, Dr. Abdul Jabbar said, are aimed at protecting local workers and giving the ministry more information about the number of workers, their professions, nationalities, places of residence and place of work in addition to the names of their employers.

Speaking about the new amendment to the law, Dr. Abdul Jabbar said: "No employer can employ a non-Jordanian worker unless he is in need of experience or qualifications which are not available in Jordan or if the number of such indigenous people is not sufficient to match demand."

Labour inspectors will pay visits to companies and institutions to ensure that all non-Jordanian workers are in possession of work permits.

These measures, Dr. Abdul Jabbar said, do not mean that the ministry will agree to issue permits or to renew permits for every non-Jordanian worker who applies for them.



MEDAL CEREMONY: His Majesty King Hussein Saturday presents the president of the Royal Academy of Islamic Civilisation (Al Baiy Foundation) with the Al Kawkab Medal of the First Order (Petra photo)

U.N. mission briefed on Israeli torture of detainees

By a Jordan Times
Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A United Nations special practices committee left Amman Friday after conducting a series of meetings with a number of Palestinians who have been detained in Israeli jails.

The committee, which arrived in Amman last Sunday, was headed by Nissanka Wijewardene, permanent representative of Sri Lanka at the United Nations, and includes Dragan Jovicic, a distinguished Yugoslavian professor of law, and Mr. Alioune Sene, the permanent representative of Senegal at the U.N.

Before leaving for Damascus for further meetings to hear new evidence on the general human rights situation in the occupied territories including the Golan Heights, the committee issued a press release divulging the special techniques which the Israelis are accused of applying to break the detainees down physically and psychologically.

Following are extracts from the press release:

"Palestinian combatants detained in Israeli prisons are put through all kinds of sufferings in an attempt to break them down physically and psychologically. Witnesses appearing before the Special Committee on Israeli Practices stated in further evidence presented to the committee in Amman:

"In testimony to the Special Committee, confirmed by four other witnesses, Essam Assad Al-Shayeb said brutal torture of detainees began immediately after their arrest.

Several torture techniques and methods were used to force them to confess and break down."

"These, he said, included severe beatings, electric shock treatment, collective punishment of prisoners for refusing orders which were contrary to the Geneva Conventions, the pulling out of the detainees' toe and finger nails as well as teeth, denial of adequate food, demolition of the houses of detainees' families, torture in the presence of the detainee of members of their family and, alternatively, of the latter before the

sical torture during his interrogation was followed by continuous ill-treatment in the Ashkelon prison, an institution which the witnesses said was described publicly in the Israeli media as a centre established specifically for demoralising the Palestinian combatants.

"This ill-treatment continued for two years. In addition to constant beating by the prison wardens, any policeman could call at the prison, take him away and beat him up to his heart's satisfaction. His left ear drum and one eye had suffered severe damage as a consequence, and he now had only 25 per cent of his hearing potential and 25 per cent of his vision."

"Miss Youssef, a teacher from Ramallah, said she served a five-year term in the prisons for women at Ramle and Neve Tirtza. She was arrested in May 1979. Within one month, the house of her family was demolished. As part of psychological torture, her father and sister were beaten in her presence."

"Miss Halassa, of Acre and now a student, said she served 12 years at the Neve Tirtza women's prison for plane hijacking."

"Her personal experiences, she said, included being shot at, and being hit by a bullet near one eye. She was also hit below her breast. Another bullet hit her at the upper-right side of her body under the shoulder, severing an artery. She survived following a major surgery paid for by her father."

"Further ill-treatment, she said, caused an infection of tumour all over her body as well as a serious case of ulcer and the loss of nine teeth. But the psychological torture was for her the most inhuman of all the ill-treatment to which she had been subjected."

"Mr. Alfay, of Nabulus and now a student, said he served 14 and a half years at Nabulus and Ashkelon prisons for participating in an armed attack against the Israelis. It had been admitted in the Israeli media that the Ashkelon prison was established as a centre for breaking down the Palestinians. There, humiliation and torture were the standard treatment meted out to the Palestinian detainees."

Amman Municipality to upgrade health services

By a Jordan Times
Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Amman Municipality health department is seeking to improve its services by modernising its health centres and hospitals in Amman, Zarqa and Madaba, the director of the municipality, Dr. Anwar Al Belbeisi, said here Tuesday.

In an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Dr. Belbeisi said that "the department is determined to employ all its available manpower, skills and equipment to boost the standard of services offered by its centres and hospitals."

The municipality health department supervises seven basic health centres in Amman, located in: Al Misdar, Al Mahata, Jabal Amman, Southern Hashemi, and Jabal Al Taj and five centres in the outskirts of Amman in: Suweilih, Sahab, Wadi Al Seer, Al Mowakar, and Naour.

These centres provide primary health care, maternal health care and contribute in the combatting of lung diseases.

These centres are supported by village health clinics and voluntary centres that total 41.

According to Dr. Belbeisi, the Amman health department "takes great care of the operation and conditions of these centres."

Dr. Belbeisi enumerated the other main services provided by his department which include maternal and child care and school health care services, environmental protection and the combatting of common diseases.

He said there are 12 mother and child care centres, six of which are situated in Amman.

"These centres take care of pregnant women and give them follow-up care after the delivery of their children. They also arrange lectures to raise the health consciousness of women and to provide them with baby food."

As for school health services, Dr. Belbeisi said that the Amman health department conducts comprehensive medical periodic check-ups on the students provides the necessary preventive vaccinations in addition to working to raise the health awareness in schools.

The department also conducts health and hygiene control such as preventing the contamination of water and checking the cleanliness of swimming pools, exterminating insects and campaigning to raise health care awareness among citizens. The department also extends these services to foreign visitors and tourists, Dr. Belbeisi said.

Combating common diseases, Dr. Belbeisi pointed out, is considered one of the most important functions of the department.

Common diseases such as diptheria, measles, polio, whooping cough and tuberculosis are combated through preventive medicine including the checking of sources of drinking water.

UNRWA self-support programme gives handicapped refugees psychological boost

AMMAN — Self-support projects, through which the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) provides a small amount of seed money to enable a handicapped Palestinian refugee to start a business and thus remove him from the Agency's welfare rolls, are taking root in Jordan.

The self-support programme serves a second though no less important purpose. One of the most significant though understated problems confronting Palestinian refugees arises from the need for motivation in an environment in which the refugee is without a homeland.

The psychological need to work, to have a full-time occupation, is particularly strong among the handicapped, those families without a husband and father and those who for one reason or another cannot pursue a skilled or semi-skilled occupation.

During the past year, almost a score of such projects have been launched in Jordan, with overall progress showing an encouraging trend.

The poorest refugees — hardship cases which include widows, orphans and the aged — number more than 89,000 throughout UNRWA's five fields of operation in Jordan, the occupied territories of West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Lebanon and Syria.

In Jordan, more than 14,000 refugees benefit from relief services typically receiving rations such as flour, sugar, rice and cooking oil; blankets and new clothing; token cash payments; help with house repairs; and preferential access to vocational and teacher training.

Five out of 16 of the earliest such projects launched in Jordan at the beginning of 1983 have become economically viable, to some \$10,000 a year. In addition to payments in money ranging from the equivalent of \$118 a month for a single man to \$168 for a couple with seven children, the U.N. agency also provides one blanket for each family member every year, clothing, textbooks for school children and rations.

All these emoluments in kind are withdrawn once a head of family or a family is earning the requisite subsistence income. The figure is on a sliding scale depending on the size of the family. It is calculated on half the gross income of the lowest paid UNRWA



The Baga'a camp for Palestine refugees, the largest self and Works Agency in Jordan (J.T. file photo)

staff member in Jordan.

Virtually the entire 17,000-strong work force of the agency in the field — teachers, doctors, nurses, technicians, administrators, labourers and sanitation men — is recruited from among Palestinian refugees.

Among those who have successfully started businesses is a blind refugee living in the town of Zarqa, Jamil Mohammad Natour was given some \$1,350 by UNRWA to sell refreshment and cleaning materials from a kiosk in the main street. The kiosk was provided by the Blind Friendship Society of Amman at a \$32 monthly rent.

Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Natour and his family, family income was estimated at \$270 a month by the end of 1983. Diversification of his sales line offers the prospect of even greater earnings in 1984.

Among other small businesses which have achieved success in a period of 12 months or less have been a knitting project, two newly-opened shops and another blind refugee's venture into manufacturing and selling brooms and brushes.

The sort of enterprise that meets unexpected setbacks, however, is illustrated by the experience of Mohammad Abdullah Ahmad Zayed, a bedouin who is used to handling sheep and goats. The agency advanced in Zayed, who has a wife and five children,

\$1,728 to purchase sheep and fodder so he could become self-supporting.

Unfortunately five sheep were poisoned and his landlord asked him to move with his animals to another place. The good news from the village of Jwaideh on the outskirts of Amman where Zayed lives is that eight of his goats and sheep are expected to produce offspring in the near future. He has also moved to another plot of land, and by mid-summer UNRWA is expected to discontinue his welfare assistance when his enterprise is expected to be fully on its feet.

Subhi Iqab Deeb Ibtah, a grocer with 25 years experience but who suffers from poor eyesight, has a wife and a family of nine ranging in ages from four to 18. They live at Irbid, but outside the refugee camp, which was established there near the Syrian border in 1951 following the 1948 Arab-Israeli war.

Last November, after struggling to start a business as a grocer, he came to UNRWA for help. The agency gave him a grant of \$270 to repair his street corner one-room premises, and a further \$800 to purchase supplies for his shop.

Four months later, his shop is shining and bright with new paint. His shelves display a wide assortment of soap and detergent, salt and foodstuff as well as chocolate and sweets prominently shown in a display case near the

door for the benefit of schoolboys attending the school next door.

Mr. Ibtah is selling about \$135 of groceries each month but says: "With more provisions bought in bulk at cheaper prices, I could be making twice as much."

Mr. Ibtah will need an income of about \$170 a month before UNRWA considers him capable of supporting his family without any assistance from the agency.

In the Irbid camp itself, a 33-year-old refugee, Mashhour Tawfiq Ibrahim, received UNRWA help to start a small, one-room cafe in June 1983. Mr. Ibrahim, who is an amputee with one leg, has six young children. His wife helps him run the business.

The agency gave Mr. Ibrahim \$855 to equip a and provide furniture, food and one month's house rent. With around 130 customers a day making small purchases, his income is only about \$5.40 a day, or \$162 a month. It is not yet sufficient to put money aside to expand his business. He is also paying for a refrigerator at the rate of \$40 a month.

In addition, in common with some refugees, he rents his home or shelter for \$10 a month.

His income under UNRWA rules would normally be sufficient for him to be removed from welfare rolls. But until the refrigerator is paid off in a few months his income will not be considered sufficient. — UNRWA.

Jordan Times

Printed and Published by the Jordan Times Press, Amman, Jordan.

Editor: **SAWA' HAMMAD**
 Editor: **RAJA ELISSA**
 Editor: **MOHAMMAD AMAD**
 Editor: **MOHAMMAD AL KAYED**
 Advertising Manager: **BERNARDO FRANCIS**

Subscription Office: **ALRAJJO**
 Subscription Office: **ALRAJJO**
 Subscription Office: **ALRAJJO**

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
 The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
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The economic feasibility of Jordan's big projects

By Fahed Fanek

THE CONCEPT of economic feasibility (or the lack of it) is being vaguely used by our commentators to judge our projects in a sweeping manner.

There is an economic feasibility from the investor's or shareholder's point of view, the most important feature of which is the direct profitability, and the ability to pay dividends in an acceptable rate relative to the investment risk involved.

There is also an economic feasibility from the national economy stand point, of which the most important features are: the value added to the gross national product, the net surplus in foreign exchange contributed to the balance of payments, and the possibility

of better use of available production factors such as capital, manpower and natural resources.

On the other hand there is an economic feasibility that aims at assisting the decision maker to make up his mind on whether to start a project and commit the resources needed or not.

Finally there is an economic feasibility to decide whether we shall be better off if we liquidate and abandon a losing concern or if we press ahead despite the commercial loss in the short term or the non-feasibility from a shareholder point of view.

Talking about economic feasibility should not be general,

whereby certain analysts would hasten to judge a project simply as not feasible.

Our large size projects in Jordan are established already. Some JD 400 million have been actually invested in three of them. Therefore, the feasibility study at this stage, which is worth our while, is whether these projects should continue to operate or be written off.

Perhaps the Potash and Fertilisers companies will not be able to declare dividends in favour of their shareholders this year or next year. Perhaps the income statements will continue to be in the red for quite a while, but the following facts should be emphasised.

1- The large-size projects are creating hundreds of jobs for technicians, administrators and labourers, at a time when unemployment may be in the horizon.

2- All these projects are export-oriented, and will earn foreign exchange in excess of their imports of raw materials, spares and foreign expertise. Thus the continuation represents a net earning in the balance of payments, especially when loans and interest have to be paid in all cases.

3- The original feasibility studies of the large-size projects, which were prepared several years ago, did actually project losses in the first and

second productive years. We should not therefore jump into negative conclusions based on the results of the first year of production in the potash company and the first five months of the fertilizers company, even if these losses were bad and somewhat exceeded projections.

4- All similar large-size projects in the world needed some time to stand on their feet, including Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. which is considered today as the backbone of the mining and export sector, and which used to lose for several years. This had forced the government to support the company by injecting more capital

into it to an extent that raised the government participation in the paid-up capital to over 90 per cent.

5- Whether we like it or not, the success of the Jordanian giant projects is a gain for the Jordanian economy, and their failure is a setback to the national economy. We must have the will to surmount the challenge; an objective which was strongly expressed by the prime minister, who pledged to support these projects and correct their managerial situation. "We have nothing else to replace these projects," Mr. Obaidat had said, "and we have no choice except to push forward without hesitation."

Legionary of arms

IRAQ, which has succeeded in shifting the Gulf war momentum in its favour during the past several weeks, is right to threaten to raise the stakes over whether it can go through with its massive ground offensive into the Saudi Arabian desert. On Thursday, Al-Thawra, Iraq's leading newspaper, vowed destruction of Iran's main oil-exporting route at Kharg Island. The newspaper also said that Baghdad was prepared to accept a negotiated settlement of the conflict. The newspaper also said that Baghdad was prepared to accept a negotiated settlement of the conflict.

It should be clear by now that Iran will not even think of stopping the war unless it is made to accept that its aggression in the Gulf is not only a threat to the region's stability, but also a threat to the region's stability, but also a threat to the region's stability.

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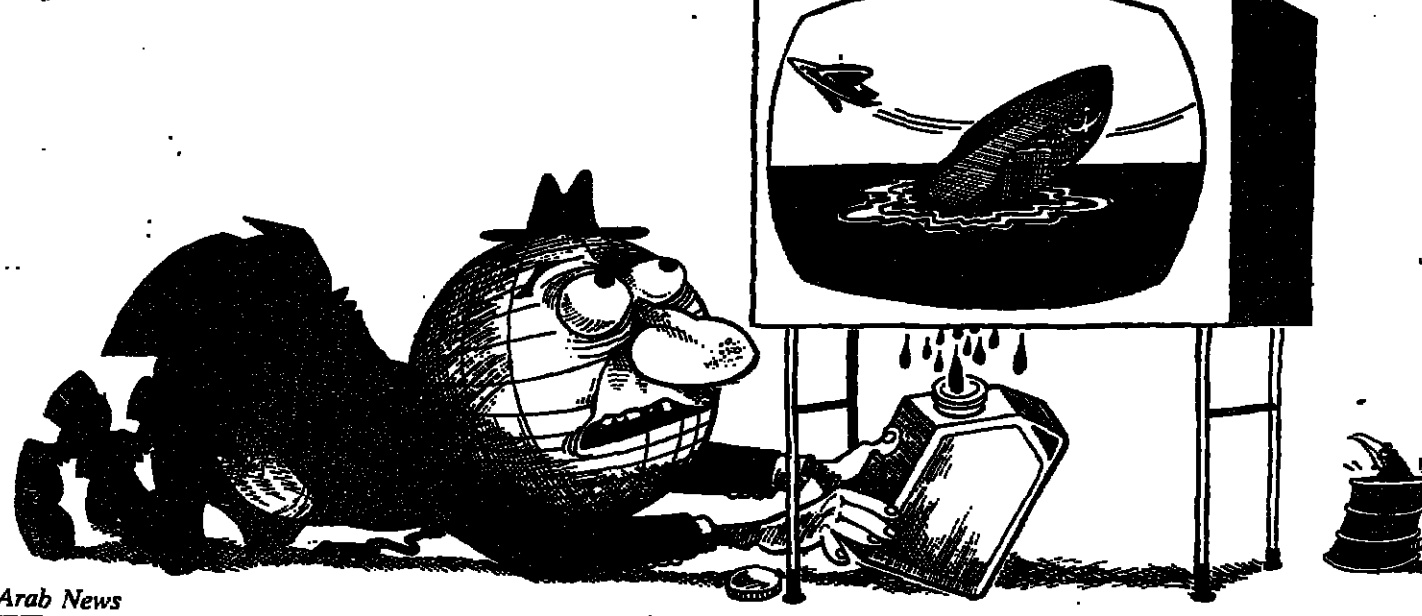
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Arab News



Textile workers afraid to return to Indian riot zone

By Dev Varam
 Reuters

BHIWANDI, India — The textile looms in this riot-torn industrial town are humming again but few workers seem willing to return after Hindu-Muslim clashes here and in other parts of Maharashtra state which have claimed almost 230 lives.

Nissar Kazi, owner of one of the thousands of small textile factories, waits patiently for his employees to return. Electricity has been restored and Mr. Kazi's 16 looms are ready.

"Thousands of workers left town after the riots and those in relief camps are afraid of venturing out even now," Mr. Kazi said, peering hopefully out at the street.

What he saw was not promising. People trudged down the road, carrying trunks and bundles towards the bus station.

Mohammad Harun, a 25-year-old Muslim weaver, waved his hand dismissively at charred timber and rubble — all that remained of a row of houses.

"I have no desire to live here anymore," he said.

Pitched battles between rival groups of Hindus and Muslims

erupted in Bhiwandi, north of Bombay, on May 18. At least 108 people were killed.

Since then further clashes here and in Bombay, the state capital, and other towns have brought the death toll to 227.

In one incident in Bhiwandi at least 20 people were dragged from a house, stabbed and clubbed to the ground and set alight with kerosene.

About 67,000 people fled Bombay and nearby textile towns as rioting spread through crowded ghettos. The authorities set up 65 refugee camps to house terrified Hindu and Muslim families, many of whose homes had been burnt down.

Bhiwandi has about 40,000 textile power looms that normally employ 150,000 people. They produce some 2.5 million metres of cloth worth \$1.2 million a day.

Traders said there were several thousand unregistered textile mills that normally use labour imported from outside the state.

"Our biggest task now is to restore confidence among workers and see that they return to their looms," Bhiwandi's Police Commissioner D. Ramachandran told Reuters.

Traffic on the highway running through the town is returning to

normal. But the heavily-laden trucks and tri-shaws are occasionally interspersed with army lorries packed with soldiers carrying automatic weapons.

"We may keep adequate security forces in or near the town for at least one more month, until the Ramadan fasting is over," Commissioner Ramachandran said.

On the edge of Bhiwandi an army bulldozer works to level and clear land strewn with the debris of the communal violence.

Work has already started on a 1,500-home colony for the homeless. Engineer V.S. Karandikar said the new houses should be ready next month, just in time to shelter refugees from the torrential rains of the monsoon.

Mr. Ramachandran said several factors had contributed to communal tension in Bhiwandi.

"A migrant labour force, the unchecked growth of slum areas, poor living conditions for workers and a volatile rural population have all added to the problem," he said.

Several workers told Reuters they were paid about 16 rupees (\$1.6) for a 12-hour day.

"This is just sheer exploitation," said Mr. Ramachandran.

At a crowded refugee camp one



textile worker was pre-occupied with finding a new home for his wife and two half-clad children clinging to his knees.

"I just can't think of going back to work now," said Mr. Karimullah, whose home was burnt down. "What we need is a shack — a roof over our heads before the rains arrive in two weeks' time."

Mr. Karimullah is no stranger to sectarian violence. He was just 10 years old when his father was killed in Bhiwandi's last outbreak of sectarian unrest, in 1970. "Nothing has changed much," he said.

Approaching nomination race climax unleashes Hart's fiercest instincts

By Rodney Pinder
 Reuters

NEW BRUNSWICK — Attacking Walter Mondale's campaign ethics, Gary Hart has entered the final week of the Democratic presidential primary campaign brimming with optimism and determined not to quit even if counted out.

Campaign aides said the 47-year-old Colorado senator was confident he would beat the 56-year-old former vice president in the last primaries on June 5, but added he would not yield even if Mr. Mondale appeared to have all the delegates required to clinch the nomination at the nominating convention in July.

Five states led by California and New Jersey will elect a total of 486 convention delegates next Tuesday.

Campaigning through New Jersey, Sen. Hart is stressing allegations that Mr. Mondale may have broken campaign finance laws in ballots that brought him 587 of his delegates.

Mr. Mondale campaign chairman James Johnson told reporters in Washington Sen. Hart's charges were ridiculous and said the ex-vice president would have by Monday more than 1,700 of the 1,967 delegates needed to win the nomination.

Most non-partisan counts give Mr. Mondale slightly fewer delegates. But all agree he is within striking distance of the magic

number, while Sen. Hart is generally estimated to be in the 900 to 1,000 range with Jesse Jackson at between 300 and 400.

Still, Sen. Hart press secretary Kathy Bushkin told Reuters: "We are very enthusiastic. We have good momentum."

Even if things go wrong and Mr. Mondale is able to claim he has a delegate majority after the June 5 primaries, Sen. Hart now plans to fight on to the convention and may use the so-called "tainted delegate" as his trump card.

Both Sen. Hart and Mr. Jackson claim the Mondale campaign funneled 500,000 to \$1 million to groups of delegates in various key primary states, violating laws that say such groups must be independent and enabling the campaign to covertly breach campaign spending limits.

Mr. Mondale denies there was any link but has promised to repay any questionable funds once government auditors rule on a complaint filed by Sen. Hart.

Although many Democrats fear the row could ruin plans for party unity in the November general election against President Reagan, Sen. Hart is now pressing it for all he is worth.

A Hart radio commercial heard by thousands of potential New Jersey voters this week asks: "How far will Walter Mondale go to be president? It looks like Mr. Mondale's campaign may have broken the law."

This line of attack has already prompted talk in party circles that

a Hart-Mondale reconciliation may be impossible after the primaries, but press secretary Bushkin commented:

"Mondale is going to have to answer how much money he took, where he got it from, and so on. This is something the party is going to have to address or it could have a candidate against Reagan who will be tainted. This is

Research can offer better, newer foods

By Boris Weintraub

PHILADELPHIA — Consider the papaw. It is a delicious, nutty fruit. It is very nutritious, its tree grows well in poor soil and in the shade, and it is found in much of the eastern United States. On the other hand, it has too many seeds for easy eating, it ripens too quickly, and each tree yields little fruit. Still, researchers are working on it, and papaws may turn up in supermarkets yet.

Or consider the egusi, a melon grown as a "backyard crop" in Nigeria but with little commercial value. On the other hand, its seed is an excellent source of protein and cooking oil, can be used in a variety of ways, and is known to Nigerian housewives. Researchers are working on it, too, and egusi may yet become a commercial crop in Nigeria.

Search for taste

On a less exotic level, consider the tomato. Since California and Florida became the market baskets of America, the places where most of the commercial tomato crop is grown, researchers developed a tomato that ripens uniformly, travels well, and can be harvested by machine.

There's only one problem: In the process, researchers agree, flavour has been bred out of the modern tomato. Now they are trying to develop a commercial tomato that has all of the positive features they seek and tastes good, too.

These diverse examples indicate the many ways in which researchers seek to develop new foods, or commercially exploit those that are grown on a limited basis, or improve the foods we already have.

City folks may think that the foods we have are just fine, thank you, but farmers and agricultural researchers know better.

"It's a never-ending process," says John P. Cherry, associate director of the Eastern Regional Research Centre of the U.S. Agriculture Department's Agricultural Research Service, located here.

"Not only are we looking at changes in nature — less water, new diseases, changing weather — but man's demands are changing, too. There are new methods of harvesting a crop, a desire to grow more food on less land, the increasing cost of labour."

Apple trees shrink

Cherry, a chemist who has specialised in analysing new food sources, remembers the way his grandfather grew apples.

"He had gigantic trees, and we were on big ladders every year picking apples," Cherry says. "That's labour-intensive work; back then, labour wasn't as costly as it is today. Now we grow dwarf trees, we grow trees on which the fruit ripens uniformly so we can go in there with mechanical harvesters, and so on."

"That creates a need for a new plant with new flavour characteristics. Then we have to breed in resistance to disease, resistance to insects, higher yield. It never stops."

Researchers developing new plants and new varieties of old ones used to work slowly and painstakingly, finding genetic material that contained a characteristic they sought — a different flavour, a higher yield — and breed it and cross-breed it and back-cross it with other varieties until a fully desirable plant was created. It could take as long as 15 or 20 years, and there were no guarantees of success.

Now researchers are working in new ways, using recent studies in how genes work and utilising a process known as tissue culturing. Fredrick A. Hammerschlag, a plant physiologist at the agriculture department's Beltsville, Md., Research Centre, is using tissue culturing to develop a variety of peach that is resistant to a disease called bacterial leaf spot.

Unlike the traditional breeder, who would plant trees and spend several years waiting for them to bear fruit before crossing the pollen from one variety with the flower of another over and over, she



A plant physiologist at the Agricultural Research Service laboratory in Beltsville, Md., examines test tubes filled with tissue cultures, the first step in a process that may someday put new varieties of peaches on the tables of American consumers.

works in a comfortable laboratory, cultivating bits of peach tree material in test tubes and petri dishes.

"I'll take a bit of tissue, treat it with a toxin from a plant pathogen, and cultivate," Hammerschlag explains. "Since each cell has all the genetic information for the plant it came from, I'll eventually get a mutant cell that can produce a shoot with resistance to bacterial leaf spot. It should shorten the procedure by at least half."

Back to the basics

Other scientists are trying to go back even farther, to figure out the basic mechanisms that control genetic processes.

Lila Vodkin, a research geneticist at Beltsville, is trying, for example, to crack the genetic code

that controls the way a soybean plant develops. If she and her fellow researchers are successful, they may be able to manipulate the genes to produce simply and quickly a new variety of soybean plant with desirable characteristics.

The goal, of course, is to come up with better fruits and vegetables; better for the farmer, better for the consumer.

"We are shifting more emphasis into quality, because the U.S. population is becoming more demanding in terms of quality and because the export opportunities are in quality," says Wilda Martinez, a national research programme staff leader at Beltsville.

Martin Rogoff, a national research programme staff director, says, "Now we're going after a tomato ripened in the field that

will have genetic qualities that take it through the system and still end up on someone's table tasting good," he says. "This will take a different kind of tomato than the one we have now. And this is true for all kinds of fruit: 99 per cent of the people in this country don't know what an apricot really should taste like."

Breeding new crops

Sometimes, solid agricultural research leads to the development of a new commercial crop, as many happen to the papaw.

It wouldn't be the first time. In 1820, Robert Gibbon Johnson stood in front of a courthouse in Salem, N.J., and ate a basketful of tomatoes. To the surprise of everyone there who thought they were poisonous, he survived, and the tomato soon became a common food. Similarly, blueberries were undomesticated and rarely found outside New England until the 1930s, when research led to cultivation.

More recently, research has brought about the growth of a major sunflower oil industry in this country.

"Sunflowers used to be grown as high as this room, but now they are grown at a fantastic rate on a commercial basis in the upper Midwest," says Cherry. "There are high oil varieties, and high protein varieties."

"We're familiar with sunflowers as high as this room, but now they're grown in short sizes and with huge heads, mechanically harvestable. And all that is the result of breakthroughs in genetics and research." — National Geographic feature.

For better American understanding of the Arab World issues

The article below has been translated by Mr. Ziad S. Meslem from Al-Majal magazine issued in Arabic by the United States Information Agency (USIA).

AMERICAN AWARENESS of the Arab World has increased, lately, due to the rising importance of Arab affairs at global level. Americans draw most of their information about this region from American daily papers, magazines and television, in which Arab news makes the main headlines. More Americans, however, have begun to look beyond these headlines trying to increase their understanding of Arab affairs, and to understand the history and the roots of the struggle in the region.

In the last few years, America has witnessed large numbers of Arab-Americans recognising their heritage, and proudly exhibiting their cultural wealth as part of the multiple fabric of pluralist America.

With the increasing American awareness of the Middle East, a number of educational organisations has come to light, lately. Most of them aim at giving Americans a better encounter with the life and culture of the Arab World. Hence, the Middle East Information Centre at the University of Texas has become one of the best sources that disseminate information about the Arab World. The Middle East Information Centre (MIC) was opened in September 1980 out of an enlightening programme which had previously been held at the University of Texas. Earlier, and in 1958, the Eisenhower administration urged the Congress to draft a law dealing with education as a national defence issue. Moreover, broadlines were made to include a regional study programme, and to enlarge the scope of study in the national schools, with the emphasis on lands and people outside the Western block.

Due to all these efforts initiated by the government and other private interest groups, a programme specialised in the Middle East was established with a grant from the Departments of Health, Education and Social Welfare. At first, the programme dealt with two annual study periods in which the graduates earn special degrees. As time progressed, and by the advent of 1979, public schools which heard about the programme started to take advantage of it. In the beginning the University used to go to the public, now, the public takes the initiative.

After studying different factors, the Middle East Information Centre was born in February 1980 with the help of the Arab Development Institute. To the new centre, a library was added; it contained a number of researches and other educational materials, such as, newly published books about the Middle East dealing with its history, politics, literature and religion.

In addition, the centre made available a new set of audio-visual materials containing about 9,000 slides, representing 34 countries and places in the Middle East and North Africa. Many materials, specially audio-visual slides are available for public and other institutions upon request by means of rental.

A Middle East film exhibition, held in April every year at the University of Texas, is one of the biggest events sponsored by the centre. It includes Middle-Eastern movies covering a wide range of subjects dealing with the people of this region. In addition, the centre sponsors an annual Middle East week in October. It includes lectures, discussions, and exhibitions.

Despite the fact that the Middle East Resource Centre is one of a few institutions of this kind, its efforts have left Americans with positive and more realistic impressions about the Arab World.

Reagan is not without an ancient coat of arms

By Edith M. Lederer
Associated Press

LONDON — Ronald Reagan is the first American president to have an ancient coat of arms since George Washington and its original bearer links Mr. Reagan distantly to Cuban leader Fidel Castro, the head of Burke's peerage said Sunday.

Harold Brooks-Baker, publishing director of the Guide to British Aristocracy, said the ties between Mr. Reagan and Dr. Castro were discovered while tracking down an ancestor of the American president who had a coat of arms.

When Mr. Reagan visits his ancestral home of Ballyporeen, Ireland on June 3, he will receive the family's newly discovered coat of arms and a new family tree tracing its ancestry to a nephew of the 10th century and most famous Irish warrior King, Brian Boru.

Burke's chief genealogist, Hugh Peskett, who first traced Mr. Reagan's Irish roots in 1980, has said

that through King Boru, he is related to Queen Elizabeth II, French President Francois Mitterrand and all but one of the crowned heads of Europe.

The search for a coat of arms went back to an ancestor called Sir Teige O'Regan, a general who served under King James II. Mr. Brooks-Baker said.

The Catholic king fled to France when his son-in-law, the protestant William of Orange, landed in Britain in 1688. Sir O'Regan and two cousins, brothers John and Maurice, went with the deposed king to his court in exile in St. Germaine.

Mr. Brooks-Baker said the cousins needed a coat of arms to hold high posts with James II and the chief herald in exile, James Terry, recorded the O'Regan arms and traced their descent from Brian, the nephew of King Brian Boru.

Records in the Paris archives show John received the O'Regan coat of arms in 1712 and Maurice in 1721.

"The only other U.S. president

to have an ancient coat of arms was President Washington" who was closely related to Britain's royal family, he said.

Limerick-born Maurice O'Regan married French-born Rosa MacManus in Barcelona in 1723 and the ceremony was performed by Melchior Burke, a priest and kinsman of the founder of King Burke's peerage.

Their daughter married a man called Vincent Kindelan and had two sons who went to Cuba in the 1830s, Mr. Brooks-Baker said. "One of the descendants of this family is an anti-Castro personality living in Cuba today. It would be a much better story if we told you his name but we decided not to give his name because it would prejudice his position," Mr. Brooks-Baker said.

"This man is very distantly related to Dr. Castro, who is related to most old families on the island and we could take this one step further and say Mr. Reagan is distantly related to Dr. Castro," he said.

Higher interest rates, less handbag snatching

Restructuring of Greek interest rates might lead to a decline in handbag snatching, reports Andriana Ierodiconou — because the returns might prompt more Greeks to put their money in the bank.

ATHENS — Handbag snatching is peculiarly prevalent in Greece. One reason is because the Greeks prefer to keep their cash in notes rather than in the bank. This habit derives in part from a controlled and highly complex interest rate structure which has ensured that bank deposit rates have provided poor compensation for inflation.

The hey-day of handbag snatching may be drawing to a close, however. Encouraged by the Bank of Greece, the Socialist government of Dr. Andreas Papandreu has begun to simplify the Greek credit system and make it more market-oriented. It has raised the interest rate on bank savings accounts to 15 per cent, still some way short of the inflation rate of 18 per cent, but calculated to increase bank savings by the Greek private sector.

This is part of the quiet revolution in Greek monetary, interest rate and credit policy that has taken place since the Socialists came to power in 1981. In an effort to regain control of overruns in credit expansion and money

supply, the government has begun to dismantle the *dirigiste* credit system built up in the 1950s.

This system directed credit on preferential terms to favoured sectors of the economy and restricted the flow to others through an intricate web of ordained interest rates and quantitative controls.

The system had the perverse effect of making industrial companies — which tended to have access to the cheapest credit — the chief source of consumer and trade loans. It also invited abuses: companies would redeposit cheap credit at higher rates, instead of investing the funds.

Ms. Louka Katseli, director of the state planning and economic research centre (Kepe), said that, along with a tighter monetary policy, the government had three aims in the finance and credit area: to create incentives for private savings accounts; to increase access to finance for all sectors by abolishing finance rationing; and to establish a more uniform cost of credit. "We prefer to subsidise

directly in the framework of current investment laws, than through ultra-high interest rates," she said.

An internal Kepe report putting forward a proposal for financial reform was presented to the national economy ministry in January. It proposed raising deposit rates to a level higher than Greece's projected inflation rate, similarly adjusting loan rates, which like deposit rates were negative in real terms, and issuing a government bond linked to a well-recognised price index.

So far, the government has made a number of changes: credit expansion was reduced from 35 per cent in 1981 to 31 per cent in 1982, and an estimated 26 per cent in 1983. A target of 24 per cent has been set for 1984. Growth of M3 declined from 35.7 per cent in 1981 to 29.9 per cent in 1982 and 21.2 per cent in 1983.

New limits were set on the government's ability to borrow from the Bank of Greece to finance ordinary and investment budget deficits. The Bank of Greece applied a penalty rate on commercial bank overdrafts with the Central Bank

and reduced its readiness to finance preferential credits guaranteed by the commercial banks.

The interest rate system was simplified from over 100 interest rates ranging from four per cent to 20 per cent to three basic rates: 14 per cent for small and medium-sized firms and the agricultural sector, 18.5 per cent for long-term industrial investment and 21.5 per cent for working capital for manufacturing and trade.

The government has been obliged to pay a more realistic price for funds it borrows from the central bank. There has recently been a 2.75 points increase in treasury bill interest rates to 17.5 per cent for three-month bills and 17.75 per cent for six-month bills. Bank savings deposit rates have increased by 1.5 points to 15 per cent.

Further measures boosting finance to small and medium-sized enterprises and to trading companies have been announced.

Government economists admit that the changes are taking time, but say that there are considerable constraints. "The subsidisation of industry through low interest rates has led to over borrowing. If, for example, you introduce a steep

rise in rates, you create serious adjustment costs for such companies," Ms. Katseli said. "We need to go through an interim period."

The ratio of borrowed to own resources of Greek companies is high by European standards. Bank of Greece officials also concede that in trying to curb the rate of domestic credit expansion, they are fighting an uphill battle against increasing public sector deficits.

Though the money supply and domestic credit expansion statistics since 1982 show that government targets have been broadly met, they mask overruns in the public sector borrowing requirement, which observers estimate stood in 1983 at a stubbornly high 15.4 per cent of gross domestic product. This figure is now down to 12 per cent.

Bank of Greece economists say they pin their hopes of success on such factors as the increase in treasury bill interest rates. "If money costs more for the state, then this must lead to more realistic budgets," one official said.

"In future, the opportunity cost of capital must become a factor for any government to bear in mind," — Financial Times news feature.

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Lendl defeats McNamee

PARIS (AP) — Ivan Lendl, bidding to win his first ever Grand Slam title, moved into the last 16 of the French Open Tennis Championships Saturday with a 6-1, 7-5, 6-4 victory over Australia's Paul McNamee.

Lendl, the No. 2 seed from Czechoslovakia, took two hours and 13 minutes to wear down McNamee, who altered his strategy after the first set and gave his opponent several anxious moments in the last two sets.

At the start of the match, McNamee played a dangerous game, coming to the net on the slow clay court as if he was on his favourite grass surface.

McNamee, ranked 41 in the world, then changed his tactics. He stayed back, slugged on the rallies from the baseline and had plenty of chances to lead in the two sets.

In the second set, he fought back twice to level at 3-3 and 1-3

and then had a game point for 6-5. But he missed his chance and Lendl took the set.

The final set went with service until 3-3 when Lendl won the seventh game, then held for 5-3 and won the match two games later.

Earlier Larissa Savchenko, a gutsy Soviet with powerful, penetrating ground strokes and a well-executed drop shot, took a set off Chris Evert Lloyd in the third round.

Lloyd, the defending champion and No. 2 seed, struggled for an hour and 37 minutes before overcoming her 17-year-old opponent 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.

Lloyd had dropped only one game in her previous two matches

here but found the teenager a formidable opponent.

The American took the first set with three breaks of serve — she also lost her own service once — but once the young Soviet overcame her early nervousness, she played extremely good tennis in the second stanza.

Smashing forehand and backhand drives down the line and adding a series of drop shot winners, she moved into a 4-2 lead as Evert struggled.

She became a little impetuous, however, and allowed the defending champion to break back from 4-4.

But she immediately broke Evert again and served out the set. In the final set, Evert's extra composure and fitness helped her into a 5-1 lead. But her courageous opponent, who reached the quarter-finals of the women's doubles at Wimbledon last year, wasn't finished.

Two drop shots and two grasping backhands down the line gave her a break but Evert's lead was too great and she took the match in the next game.

In other third-round matches, No. 3 seed Jimmy Connors overcame a tough challenge from unranked qualifier Martin Jaire, 19, of Argentina, dropping the first set and then coming on strong at the end to pull out a 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1 victory.

The comeback of the day was staged by Henrik Sundstrom, the 21-year-old Swede, seeded No. 9, was down 2-6, 0-6, 1-5 and 0-3 on his serve when his opponent, Hans Gildemeister of Chile began to fall apart, committing 12 consecutive unforced errors.

The Swede pulled the match out by taking the third set 7-5 and cruising through the last two, 6-3, 6-4.

Prost sets all-time record, takes pole position in Monte Carlo

MONTE CARLO, Monaco (AP) — World Championship leader Alain Prost set an all-time record for the tough Monte Carlo street circuit Saturday to take the crucial pole position Saturday for the Monaco Grand Prix.

The little Frenchman served notice the McLaren team which has dominated the fast circuits in the season's opening races was fully competitive on the slow, tight city streets, with the Detroit and Dallas races coming up.

Prost and his Austrian teammate Niki Lauda have each won two of the five championship races to date. The only man to beat them, Italian Michele Alboreto in a Ferrari, had held the pole position from Thursday's first qualifying hour.

But he was bumped down to the outside of the second row Saturday by Prost, Britain's Nigel Mansell in a Lotus-Renault, and Alboreto's Ferrari teammate

Rene Arnoux of France.

Prost's record lap was timed at 1 min. 22.661 secs, at an average speed of 89.63 miles per hour (144.251 kph). He had set pole time last year in a Renault at 1:24.840.

Mansell, who says he particularly enjoys the challenge of racing the streets of the Riviera principality, had been fastest in Thursday morning practice and second to Arnoux Saturday morning, but was only eighth in the first timed qualifying session.

The front row positions are more important at Monaco than any other circuit on the Grand Prix trail, because of the extreme difficulty over overtaking on the guard-rail lined streets.

On the third row of the grid were the two Renaults, Britain's Derek Warwick fractionally faster than Patrick Tambay of France. All the top runners improved on the times set Thursday as the qua-

lified in cool, overcast weather.

But Lauda could not get a clear enough run to place better than the fourth row, outside the Ligier Renault of Italian Andrea de Cesaris.

Reigning World Champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil, who has failed to score a point this year as the BMW engines in his Brabham fall repeatedly, was on row five with former champion Finn Keke Rosberg, battling bad handling of his Williams-Honda.

German Manfred Winkelhock took pain killers to drive his ATS despite shoulder muscles pulled in an accident Thursday, and qualified on row six.

Only 20 cars line up for Sunday's race, cut from the normal 26 because of the tight track.

The non-qualifiers included Eddie Cheever, the only American currently in Grand Prix racing, who complained the tires on his Alfa Romeo were not suitable.

Athletics body proposes setting up training camp

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Amateur Athletics Association held a meeting on Wednesday under the chairmanship of Mr. Yassin Al Jilani to discuss a number of important issues including recommending to the Youth Welfare Organisation and the Ministry of Culture and Youth that a training camp for 15 national Jordanian athletes be held in West Germany to prepare them for the Los Angeles Olympics next month.

Mr. Jilani said that the association is willing to hold such a camp from June 18 to 28 if agreement is given. A camp for training athletes is expected to be set up between Frankfurt and Munich, according to Mr. Jilani who said that the daily cost of accommodating a single athlete and training him would not exceed JD 5.

Another recommendation to the Youth Welfare Organisation was to host the sixth Arab Cross-Country Championship in Amman in March 1985, and that the Arab Amateur Athletics Association should foot the bill of the cost estimated at JD 10,000.

Furthermore, the association asked for approval be given for national Jordanian team (under 19) to take part in a tournament for young players to be held in Morocco from July 21-24th.

At the meeting a decision was taken to appoint a specialised massage coach to work with Jordan's Olympics team. This coach is a foreigner living in Jordan and is employed by a foreign company here and has extensive experience.

The association also recommended that the Ministry of Culture and Youth and the Youth Welfare Organisation should supervise the food programmes for athletes by offering them three meals regularly at Al Hussein Youth City.

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Olympics delegation named

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's national delegation for the Los Angeles Olympics will leave on June 24th, Al Ra'i newspaper reported Saturday. An informed source to the paper the team has been selected and the games in which Jordan will participate chosen and approved. The team includes: Mr. Mohammad Jabir Al Tayyeb, head of the delegation; Mr. Widad Al Majdoub, secretary general of the delegation; Mr. Mohammad Al Snadi, representing the Jordanian Fencing Federation; Mr. Yassin Al

Jilani from the Jordanian Amateur Athletics Association; Miss In'am 'Iobeh, athletics coach; Dr. Samir Sara, Physician; Mr. Mohamad Al Dahamshah administrator from the Royal Jordanian Shooting Club; Mr. Nader Shalhoub as shooting coach; Mr. Muad Barakat, basketball player (honorary member); Seven marksmen and five athletes; Mr. Mohammad Jamil Abdul Qader, sports information member; a choice will be made later for a participant in fencing events.

Soviet Union beats England

LONDON (R) — The Soviet Union coasted to an impressive 2-0 win over England in a friendly soccer international at Wembley here Saturday.

Goals at either end of the second half were enough to carry the Russians to their first Wembley success against an outclassed England side.

Substitute Sergei Gotsanov set the Russians on the road to a convincing win eight minutes after the interval after England fullback Mike Duxbury had fallen over the ball to leave Gotsanov with only

advancing goalkeeper Peter Shilton to beat.

Oleg Protasov sealed what was only the Soviet Union's second win over England in the dying seconds when Shilton could do nothing but party World Cup winger Oleg Blokhin's powerful left foot drive.

The Russians, who like England narrowly failed to reach this month's European Championship final in France, were too experienced for England's youthful side.

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The Language Centre at the University of Jordan announces that courses in Modern Standard Arabic for speakers of other languages will be offered this summer from 11th of June till 8th of August. Classes meet in the morning 20 hours per week Saturday-Wednesday. Three levels of instruction will be available: Beginning, intermediate, and advanced. The course fee is JD 100.
Those interested in registering for the course, please call at the Language Centre, University of Jordan, between 9th and 13th of June.

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THIRD RACE
For beginner horses, distance 1,400 metres
Time:

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Nihal	Nihal B. El Hadid
2ND: Nihal	Bahjat Fanous
3RD: Nihal	Mamdouh El Hadid

FOURTH RACE
For beginner horses, distance 1,000 metres
Time: 1 minute 9 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Elbadia'a	H.R.H. Badia'a El Hassan
2ND: Wadhan	Ghalib Haddadin
3RD: Shimah	Nidhal B. El Hadid

FIFTH RACE
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Time: 1 minute and 9 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
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BMW charts long road to sell cars in Japan

TOKYO (R) — Selling foreign cars to Japan is probably one of the most daunting commercial challenges.

This is especially true when the price tag is \$17,700 (four million yen) compared to \$4,400 (one million yen) for Japan's most popular car — the Toyota Corolla.

But Mr. Luder Paysen, 44, managing director of West Germany's BMW operations in Japan, is optimistic about increasing sales, currently 6,000 a year and hopes to sell 7,400 this year.

At the end of the 1970s the Japanese were buying about 45,000 imported cars a year, mostly from America. But the American cars, heavy on petrol, lost popularity in a country which imports almost all its oil.

Registrations of U.S. cars have dropped to about 2,500 a year from a peak of 11,000 and West German car companies have almost taken over the imported-car field.

Mercedes Benz, Volkswagen, Audi, Porsche and BMW supplied 75 per cent of foreign cars registered in 1983, with Volkswagen selling the most, about 10,000. But Toyota's Corolla was still the favourite, selling 207,000 models.

In the financial year which ended last March, Japan exported 3.75 million cars and sold 3.25 million at home.

Foreign car makers sold 40,000 cars to Japan.

But in the three years Mr. Paysen has been helping to build the BMW Japan Corporation, its sales have doubled.

Mr. Paysen, a former Frankfurt accountant, thinks it is worth taking on the Japanese.

He told Reuters: "We have embarked on a long-term project. BMW is committed to this market. We really want to develop it and we are looking for good long-term

profits."

BMW is attracted by Japan's population structure, which is evolving from the industrial base built over the last 30 years towards a service industry economy.

Market research suggests that a whole generation of young people in their early 20s will have plenty of money to spend in 10 years and will be looking for status symbols.

In the past one symbol has often been a well-styled foreign car. Rich Japanese are attracted to foreign cars because they are different, luxurious and fast.

Most West German car companies' advertising dwells on European character and expensive cars only the rich can drive.

"We are not looking for the mass market," Mr. Walter Sawalisch, BMW's marketing director in Japan, said. "We are aiming at a small group of Japanese and with this approach in Japan you have to invest a lot of money on advertising, far more than BMW has had to do in other markets."

And the men selling them were Japanese. For one of BMW's aims in Japan has been to build a company staffed by Japanese, taking youngsters fresh from school and university to form the backbone of the Japanese company.

The BMW Japan president is Mr. Yoji Hamawaki, 54, former president of the U.S. subsidiary of Kawasaki Heavy Industries, one of Japan's main motorcycle manufacturers.

"It will take years to bring these recruits to the management level, so the Germans are supporting us at the preliminary stage," he explained.

"Right now the number of employees is 275 and we are investing 1.5 billion yen (\$6.6 million) on a training school and national parts distribution centre."

Belgrade ups petrol prices

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia Saturday raised the prices of petrol and oil products by an average of 25.5 per cent, the third increase in 13 months.

The price rises follow the government's decision on May 3 to lift a four-month price freeze and allow the prices of most goods and services to find their own level in a free market.

The government said petrol prices should be adjusted in accordance with the world market and the rate of the national currency, the dinar, which lost more than 100 per cent in value against the dollar last year.

Prices of oil products in Yugoslavia went up by an average 33 per cent in April 1983 and by a further 30 per cent last September.

In 1982 they rose by 60 per cent, while in January 1981 they rose by 138 per cent in less than a year.

Yugoslavia produces about four million tonnes of crude oil per year and imports at least 12 million tonnes annually.

The country is struggling with serious economic difficulties including foreign debts of nearly \$21 billion, high inflation and an energy crisis.

Private Yugoslav motorists are not allowed to buy more than 40 litres of fuel per month.

Regan sees interest rates falling slightly

VIENNA (R) — United States Treasury Secretary Donald Regan Friday forecast a slight fall in U.S. interest rates, but said the high rates and strong dollar were not responsible for the world's economic ills.

Mr. Regan said after a lecture to Vienna's financial community that the rapid growth of the U.S. economy in the first quarter of 1984 could not be sustained, and that credit demand from private consumers and industry would ease.

"Therefore interest rates should come down," he said. "I don't think they'll plummet but they'll ease off."

Mr. Regan said in his lecture that U.S. economic policies were pulling the world out of recession. He rejected criticism that the strong dollar and high U.S. interest rates were harming other countries.

The high dollar made goods from abroad more competitive on American markets, Mr. Regan said.

Gloomy forecasts that high U.S. interest rates would choke off recovery had so far proved wrong, Mr. Regan said, adding that interest rates were only one factor affecting investment.

Meanwhile, proposals to cap the interest rates charged to Third World debtor nations should be avoided, many bankers told the annual foreign exchange dealers conference in Belgrade Friday.

S. Korea eases banking curbs

SEOUL: The South Korean financial sector recently moved a step forward when the ministry of finance announced its decision to allow foreign banks to compete on an equal footing with domestic banks. Differences in the ways foreign and domestic banks are permitted to conduct business are to be eliminated gradually, with the first changes this year.

Since 1980, Korea has maintained that opening the economy to foreign competition and liberalising the financial sector are essential to its growth, modernisation and development.

Government to reduce role

The current generation of economic technocrats is as convinced as the last that, in the words of the finance ministry, "heavy government intervention in the economy during the 1970s hindered the proper functioning of the market mechanism, discouraged creativity and initiative in the private sector, and therefore reduced the efficiency of the economy."

To restore efficiency, the government is to reduce its role, and competition — especially from foreign sources — is to raise the level of efficiency in the economy to that on a par with advanced countries.

The domestic banking sector, which has lagged behind the rest of the economy in modernisation and sophistication, is now slated to put theory into practice. The government started to divest itself of its equity shares in the country's five major commercial banks in 1981 and finished in 1983.

However, it continued to have a hand, albeit decreasing, in management policy, budgets, executive appointments and personnel decisions, on the premise that the banks still needed more expertise.

Beginning this year, domestic banks will have the opportunity to demonstrate their professionalism as the barriers that have limited the foreign banks' role start to crumble. Foreign banks will at first be given membership of the National Banks Association.

Although the finance ministry thinks this will put the foreign banks in a position to protect themselves against discrimination, there may be difficulties, since it appears they are to join as associate members with no voting rights.

Foreign banks will also this year be allowed to join the clearing house, so avoiding reliance on a Korean bank to perform their clearing operations.

Some foreign bankers do not view this as a great advantage at the moment, however, because it will mean added overheads, while the marketplace is still small.

In addition, a recalculation of foreign banks' "nominal" capital, which governs lending limits, will be permitted at some point this year. This should ease constraint on foreign bank lending activity and on the issue of guarantees and acceptances.

Rediscovers start in '85

Some of the opportunities in the domestic market that foreign banks have long sought begin only next year. Principal among these is access to the central bank's rediscount window.

In 1985, foreign banks will be able to use the rediscount facility for import-related loans and trade bills will be fully available on the same conditions as those applied to domestic banks.

Access to this facility provides domestic banks with one of their most important sources of funding.

Korea's largest commercial banks were allowed to enter the trust banking business and operate trust funds this year, so they will have a year's start when foreign banks are permitted to enter in 1985. The value of trust banking to foreign banks is still unclear to many who view it as primarily a retail business.

Foreign banks have limited branch networks and deposits accounted for only 11.9 per cent of their sources of funds at the end of 1983, according to the finance ministry.

As foreign banks make inroads into markets which have been the exclusive preserve of Korean banks, the finance ministry plans concurrently to remove some of the foreign bank's privileges.

It is expected that foreign banks will have to make a certain percentage of their loans to areas that the government wants to encourage, such as joint-ventures and small and medium-sized companies.

Foreign banks may also not be able to bring in the same volume of foreign currency to exchange for local currency, as their access to other sources of Korean won funding improves.

U.S. added pressure

It is not likely that problems during the transition will be quietly tolerated either by domestic banks or their foreign counterparts.

It was discrimination in the Korean banking sector that started foreign banks, particularly American banks, on their campaign for equal treatment as early as 1979, when their dissatisfaction was communicated to the U.S. controller of the currency.

Since that time, the banks and U.S. government officials have contended that Korean banks receive treatment as "nationals" in the U.S. but that the reverse is not the case.

The pressure on the Korean government for a change in policy has not abated.

A ministry of finance official counters that it has taken time to lay the groundwork for opening the financial system to increased competition.

Press voices concern

Opposition to liberalisation in the banking sector has already been voiced in the country's press. It can be expected to be an issue when the National Assembly convenes this month.

But, as the ministry of finance official says, there is little legislation required to effect the changes, and the brief on the liberalisation now published has left some highly emotional issues untouched. For instance, foreign banks will still not be permitted to own land.

Foreign bankers have welcomed the finance ministry's announcement. One American banker says: "A lot of face is riding on the 25-page finance ministry brief" — and he is certain the government means to make the transition work.

A European banker says he expects some "rough with the smooth," but thinks it an important step.

Another banker says no one should underestimate Korean bankers' ability to compete. Finance ministry statistics show that the market share of foreign banks at the end of 1983 was 1.9 per cent for deposits and 8.4 per cent for loans.

More liberalisation to come

Mr. Kim Mahn-Je, the minister of finance, suggested in a meeting with foreign bankers recently that other types of liberalisation would occur in the financial sector as conditions permitted.

He indicated that new merchant banks may be allowed to open, and that next year some consideration will be given to introducing new products, such as certificates of deposit.

The possibility of liberalising interest rates should strengthen and has been described by ministry of finance officials as their "number one" objective. Inflation has slowed down, and savings are increasing at the rate of 30 per cent a year.

The difference in interest rates between the banking sector and the non-banking sector, according to the Ministry's figures, has been reduced considerably. Debenture interest is now down to 13 per cent and commercial paper down to 11.7 per cent.

The gap is expected to shrink even further this year to a difference of only 1 per cent.

The government is committed to a more competitive and integrated financial market. It has already demonstrated its commitment by reducing barriers between financial sectors.

Change will not be easy

The conditions for bold changes in Korea's financial system seem to be ripe, and the committed leadership is also in place.

Nevertheless, the transition to a more open financial system will not be easy, and the domestic banks will be under pressure to bring their return on assets more in line with the competition's.

Financial Times news feature.

Kinnock urges striking coal miners to keep cool

LONDON (R) — Britain's opposition Labour Party has warned striking coal miners that violence will not help their cause in the bitter three-month dispute over pit closures. In a statement issued after four days of battles between police and pickets at the Orgreave coking plant in northern England, Labour Party leader Mr. Neil Kinnock said: "There is no place in any industrial dispute in Britain for missiles, battering rams or any other employment of violence. To resort to other methods merely gives advantage to the political enemies of the labour and trade union movement, and does nothing to further the cause of workers in dispute." Party sources said Mr. Kinnock's call for calm reflected concern within the Labour leadership that the scenes at Orgreave, some of the most violent since the strike began, could do the party considerable damage in the European elections later this month.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1984

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The morning is the time when you would be wise to live what you profess to believe and to avoid any sort of odd or strange conditions.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Handle home affairs well in the morning and then be concerned with new and creative ideas. Happiness is yours now.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Early study into those ideas which have been puzzling to you, and later be happy at your own home.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You can work out some practical affair in the morning, then study into the philosophy of life that is more appealing.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You feel that all is not well in the morning, but later you can easily make those practical plans for the future.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Morning is a fine time for looking for errors and straightening them out and later you can pursue whatever is most appealing to you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) The evening is a good time to figure out how best to gain your wishes, since you get good ideas and come to right decisions.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) In the morning, plan how to improve your career and later be with interesting persons who have good ideas to proffer.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Concentrate on what you truly want in life and then contact powerful persons you know who can assist you in gaining such aims.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Your insight is not very good in the morning, but later you know which entertainments are best for you to get into.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A nervous associate can disappoint you in the morning so get busy and keep any promises you have made to others.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Come to a good understanding with partners, and show more interest in mundane affairs so that you make the future brighter.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Not a good day to arrange for fun, but fine for planning activities for the coming week. Think constructively.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one who can become very successful at whatever profession is followed when becoming an adult, especially with guidance of executives. Thinking and acting objectively has to be taught early in life.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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U.S. jobless rate drops

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. jobless rate declined to 7.5 per cent in May from 7.8 per cent in the three preceding months, the Labour Department said Friday, bringing a smile from President Reagan as he left for the London economic summit. Last month's drop returned the jobless rate to where it stood when Mr. Reagan entered the White House in January 1981. The report said another 883,000 people found work in May, pushing the number of Americans employed to nearly 107 million. The number of people still unable to find jobs declined by 329,000 to 8.5 million and was well below the 11.2 million recorded 12 months before. As he left the White House to fly to Ireland en route to the seven-nation conference, Mr. Reagan said he was taking good news to the summit because the U.S. unemployment rate had fallen. "The other significant thing is there are far more people working because, at the same time, we have created millions of new jobs," he told reporters. The president added with a smile to the pressmen: "I'm practising on you for what I'll tell the people at the summit." Mr. Reagan also said that high U.S. interest rates, expected to be a major issue at the summit, should fall "over the next period of months". When Mr. Reagan took office, the jobless ranks totalled 8.17 million and then shot up to nearly 12 million when the recession was at its worst. Friday's report was therefore welcome news for the president, who is seeking a second term in November.

THE BETTER HALF By Harris

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"Was that 341 strokes or 342 strokes when you pounded your ball into the ground?"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HAWSS
SURBT
EVILAB
CLUPEO

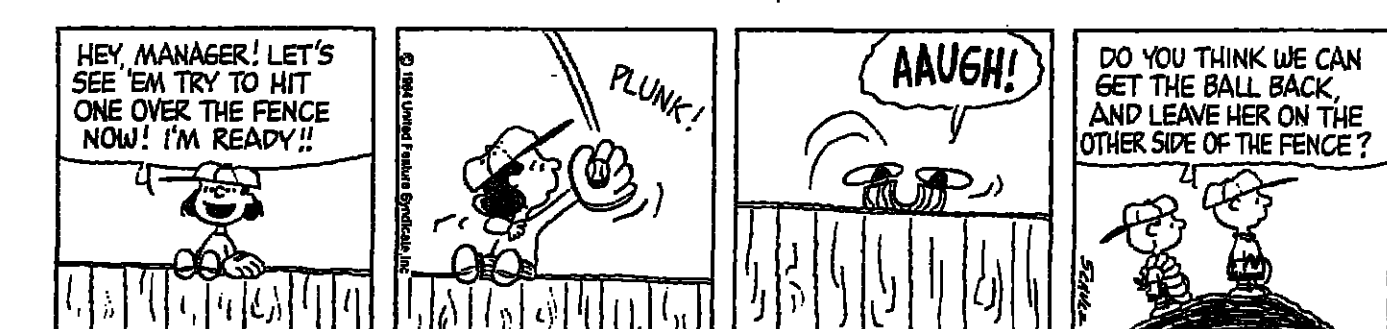
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ON

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MIDGE GUMBO BUZZER NORMAL
Answer: What the coach did every time a player fumbled — MUMPLED

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword

by Bernice Gordon

ACROSS

1 Shopper's milieu

5 Surfer's need

9 Residue

14 Swan genus

15 Baghdad's land

16 — Island

17 Improper

19 Cleanse

20 Looked pleasant

21 Intuitive letters

23 Autocrat

24 Fr. city

26 Certain beams

28 Wearing apparel

31 Eng. country

32 Gold in Granada

33 Jap. admiral

34 Perfume

35 Chapter

36 One who instigates

40 Musical sound

45 Headquarters of the Chin. government

47 Samovar

48 Peafowl

50 RSVP word

51 Taper

52 Go by

55 Biblical word

57 Garlands

58 In the man-

59 Ornaments

60 Rhododend. items

64 Certain paintings

66 Unfortunate

68 Attu native

69 Statue

70 Oil-yielding tree

71 Unpleasant goddess

72 Baseball's Amos

73 Peeled

13 Crystal gazers

18 Elfin

22 Ararat grp.

25 Loco

27 Shakespearean forest

28 Record

29 Provo's state

30 Extinct bird

34 Mosquito genus

35 Fiber plant

37 Small box

38 Norse goddess

39 Cartoonist

41 Quits

43 Hotel staff

46 Battery

49 Cartoonist

51 The Piquet

52 Violinist

53 Hymns of old movies

54 Buenos —

56 Sandy sound

59 Demented

61 Caribbean island

62 Sch. subj.

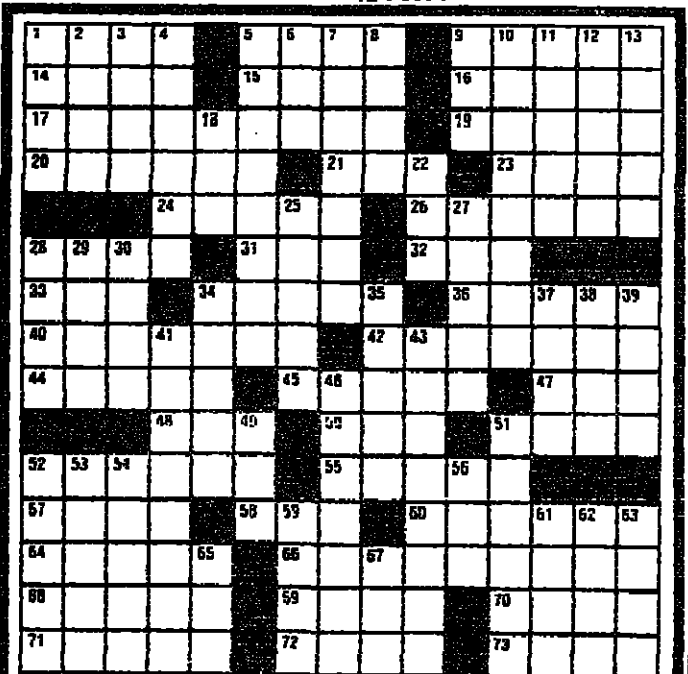
63 Keel part

65 Piggy

67 Skater

68 Babilonia

12 Post Guest



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سولتا في الجبل

Shultz holds talks in Managua

U.S. to continue support for Nicaraguan guerrillas

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP) — Secretary of State George Shultz made a surprise visit to Managua Friday, and he and the top leader of the Sandinista junta announced agreement to hold meetings aimed at easing Central American tensions.

Mr. Shultz told reporters after the meeting that it might contribute to a slight easing of mistrust between the two countries, but he still believed the United States should support anti-Sandinista rebels in Nicaragua. "We continue to support the things we've been supporting," he said.

Mr. Shultz said further meetings would be held between U.S. special envoy for Latin American Affairs Harry Schaubman and a yet unidentified Nicaraguan official. He did not say when or where those meetings would take place.

Mr. Shultz and his party left at Friday evening for Washington. While in Managua Mr. Shultz met with chief Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega. After the meeting, the office of Nicaragua's gov-

erning junta released a statement saying Mr. Ortega told Mr. Shultz he wanted "to visit the United States immediately to have personal talks with President Ronald Reagan."

The Nicaraguan government also announced it wanted an unspecified third nation to participate in meetings between representatives from Nicaragua and the United States.

The meeting between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Ortega lasted two hours and six minutes.

Mr. Shultz made the surprise visit to Managua on Friday night at President Ronald Reagan's request, a senior U.S. official said. Earlier in the day, Mr. Shultz attended the inauguration of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte in San Salvador.

Mr. Shultz met with Mr. Ortega

at Sandino International Airport outside Managua, the first high-level meeting between the two countries in two-and-a-half years.

The U.S. secretary of state was accompanied by a group of Senators and Mr. Langhorne Motley, the assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs.

The meeting took place against a background of disagreement in the U.S. Congress over whether to continue assistance to anti-government rebels battling the Nicaraguan government.

A U.S. official, who asked not to be identified, said the United States has the following objectives regarding Nicaragua: A halt in Nicaraguan efforts to export revolution, the removal of Soviet military advisers from Nicaragua, a reduction in the size of Nicaraguan Armed Forces and fulfillment of Nicaragua's commitment to restore democracy and protect human rights.

The United States says Nicaragua is aiding leftist guerrillas battling the U.S.-backed government in El Salvador. Nicaragua's main objection to U.S. policy is Washington's support for anti-Sandinista rebels.

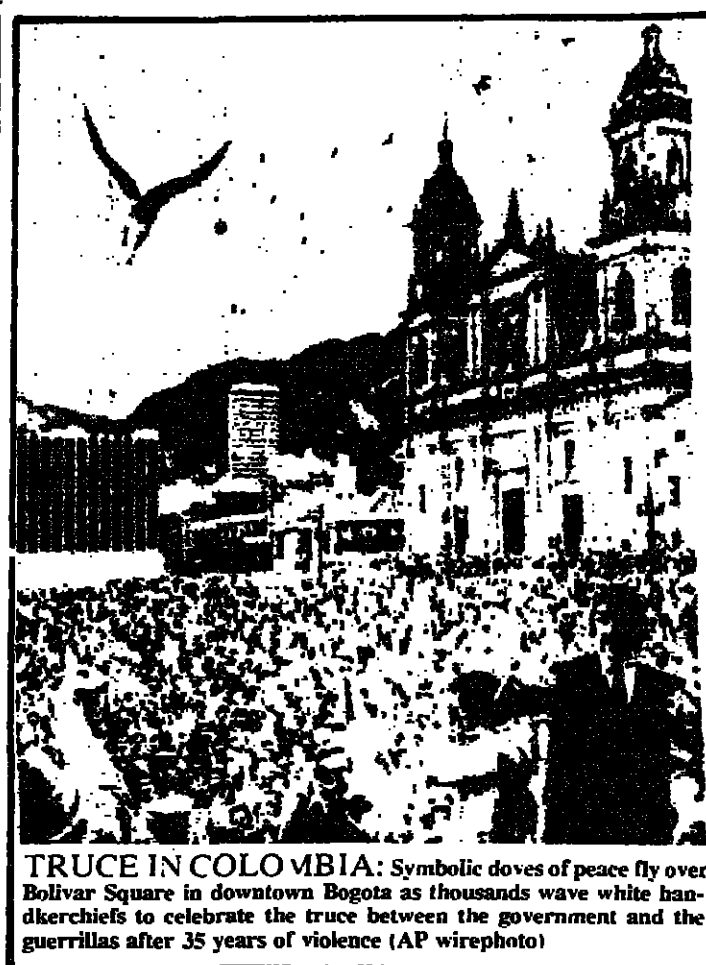
The official said he hopes that unspecified "confidence-building measures" will help to end distrust between the two countries.

Mr. Shultz had been scheduled to visit only El Salvador on the trip. Reporters accompanying Mr. Shultz were not informed of the schedule change until shortly before takeoff from El Salvador.

The official said the results of the meeting will be passed on to the Contadora Group, the four Latin American nations attempting to negotiate a peace settlement in Central America.

Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama make up the Contadora Group.

The U.S. official said the idea for the Shultz visit to Nicaragua originated in the White House. The announcement of the meeting was made by Mr. Reagan aides traveling with the president to Ireland, where the news of any easing in tensions between the United States and Nicaragua was expected to be well-received.



TRUCE IN COLOMBIA: Symbolic doves fly over Bolivar Square in downtown Bogotá as thousands wave white handkerchiefs to celebrate the truce between the government and the guerrillas after 35 years of violence (AP wirephoto)

Politician killed in Punjab

NEW DELHI (R) — A leading opposition politician was shot dead Saturday by Sikh extremists in the north Indian state of Punjab, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said.

Omprakash Bagga, a 50-year-old Punjab leader of the opposition Janata Party, was killed by what the news agency called three terrorists in the northeastern town of Hoshiarpur.

His murder followed a night of gunbattles and attacks in the state in which at least 17 people were killed and 46 injured, PTI added.

Mr. Bagga was a member of the Punjab Executive Committee of the party, a principal of a Hoshiarpur School and a former state assemblyman.

Hindu politicians have been frequent targets for Sikh extremists during violence which has claimed more than 270 lives in six months.

Eleven people were killed and 29 injured Friday night in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar as Indian security forces and Sikh gunmen exchanged fire for more than seven hours.

PTI said 12 of those wounded in the battle outside the Golden Temple, the Sikhs' holiest shrine,

were in a serious condition.

Gunmen killed four people and wounded eight others in a park in Punjab's Gurdaspur district Friday night, the agency added.

Sikh extremists also opened fire from a car at an interstate border post in the Western Punjab district of Ferozkot, killing one official and wounding two others.

In another attack, PTI said, extremists hacked a cyclist to death and wounded two others near Ferozkot town Friday.

Five people were injured in other incidents in the state.

A 32-hour curfew ending on Sunday morning was imposed on Amritsar when the gunbattle ended after sunset. It was the fiercest encounter so far between security troops and Sikh extremists operating from within the temple complex.

The incident triggered fresh fears of widespread violence during a foodgrain blockade by militant Sikhs.

The grain blockade and a civil disobedience movement involving non-payment of land revenue and water charges by Sikh farmers have been called by the Sikhs' main political party, the Akali Dal.

Duarte takes over presidency

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — Mr. Jose Napoleon Duarte said his inauguration Friday as El Salvador's first elected civilian president in 53 years "brings light into the long night of horror" the nation has been experiencing.

He promised "a dialogue" with leaders of the various leftist movements fighting a 4½ year old civil war that has killed 52,000 people in this small Central American nation.

Mr. Duarte, 58, a moderate Christian Democrat, took the oath of office, swearing "by my honour to uphold the constitution and the laws" of the country.

Loud cheering and applause broke out in the crowded sports centre as Maria Julia Castillo, speaker of the legislature, draped the blue and white presidential sash over Mr. Duarte's shoulder, installing him for a five-year term.

"Today, hope is strengthened in the midst of the gloom of despair," Mr. Duarte said in his inaugural address.

Today brings light into the long night of horror that El Salvador has been living through," he said. "Today an immense cry of joy is being heard in the midst of the cries of pain. Today the delicate plant of democracy has begun to sprout in our country."

ARENA boycotts

The 19 ultra-conservative assembly, led by Mr. Roberto D'Aubuisson, whom Christian Democrat Duarte defeated in a May 6 election, boycotted the inauguration in protest. Mr. D'Aubuisson's Republican Nationalist Alliance, known as ARENA, claims there were "irregularities" in the vote tabulation.

Thousands of people lined San Salvador's main boulevard to watch Mr. Duarte, 58, arrive for the inauguration ceremony, attended by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and a delegation of U.S. legislators and officials. The two-stage election which he won was conducted with extensive support from the United States.

Guatemalan chief of state Gen. Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores was the only head of state attending the inauguration, although several cabinet-level figures from Europe and Latin America were there. Representatives from 42 countries were present.

Claims of fraud

Also present was Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda, who arrived unexpectedly Thursday night. Mexico has been a strong backer of the country's leftist guerrilla movement.

According to the official tally, Mr. Duarte won 53.6 per cent of the vote to 46.4 per cent for Mr. Roberto D'Aubuisson of the Republican Nationalist Alliance. Mr. D'Aubuisson claimed the election was fraudulent.

Mr. Duarte is the first popularly elected civilian president since Mr. Arturo Arango, who was elected in early 1931 and overthrown less than a year later in a military coup. A series of coups and military regimes followed.

The new president has not developed concrete plans, but he is expected to push land reform while encouraging businessmen to invest.

Mr. Duarte has said he will hold a "dialogue" to bring the civil war to an end, but has said he will not share power with the guerrillas.

Mr. Duarte's government faces a guerrilla insurgency of about 8,000 fighters, who rejected the electoral "farce". The insurgents control roughly a third of El Salvadoran territory.

Thieves' hands cut in Sudan

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — Two more convicted thieves had their right hands chopped off here Friday at Sudan's main prison of Coker on the Blue Nile, the Sudan News Agency said. The agency identified the first convict as Zakaria Mohammed Ibrahim and said he was sentenced by Omdurman emergency court No. 7 for stealing a quantity of textiles from Omdurman Market. The agency said the second thief is identified as Al Fathi Abdelrahman Mohammed, was convicted by another emergency court in Omdurman of embezzling some 48,000 Sudanese pounds (\$40,000) from a school where he had worked as a clerk. The emergency courts were set up after Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri declared a state of emergency on April 29. With the exception of death sentences, their decisions are not subject to appeal.

Priest flogged in Sudan

KHARTOUM (R) — An Italian Roman Catholic priest has been publicly flogged here for possessing liquor in defiance of Islamic Law, the Sudanese News Agency reported Thursday. It said a state court Wednesday sentenced the 39-year-old priest, Maxima Joseph, to 25 lashes, 30 days' imprisonment and a \$600 fine for having a bottle of whisky, 16 bottles of wine and a case of beer. The agency quoted Fr. Joseph, who is procurator of the Catholic Sudan Bishops Conference, as saying the liquor belonged to the Bishop of Wau in southern Sudan, home of many Christians. It said he failed to prove this.

Doctor jailed for killing wife

TOKYO (R) — A Japanese doctor who said he killed his wife at her own request after she was raped was jailed Friday for 13 years. Court officials said Tadashi Fujita, 26, was convicted of murdering his wife Atsuko, also a doctor, by strangling her in the street near their home in Chiba. Dr. Fujita, who attempted suicide three times after being charged, said he killed his wife at her own request. He told the court she wanted to die because of mental suffering caused by being raped. He killed her in January last year, three months after their wedding.

'Japanese chicken pox vaccine works'

BOSTON (R) — U.S. medical researchers reported Wednesday that a Japanese vaccine against chicken pox is totally effective in children but said they did not know if it would prevent adults from contracting shingles. University of Pennsylvania researchers were reporting in the New England Journal of Medicine on the first widespread test of the vaccine among healthy youngsters. Dr. Robert Weibel and his colleagues gave the vaccine to 468 children, between one and 14 years of age. Another 446 in a control group were given a placebo. During the next nine months, none of the vaccinated children developed chicken pox, compared to 34 children in the control group.

Cable cars back in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — This city's picturesque cable cars, absent during a 20-month restoration project, will be back on the tracks this weekend, to the delight of merchants and tourists. "The cable cars were badly missed and will be warmly welcomed back," said William Anderson Barnes, a spokesman for Ghirardelli Square, a popular collection of shops and restaurants housed in a converted chocolate factory. Cable cars and Ghirardelli Square, he said, "go together like chocolate and children." Cable cars were invented by Andrew Hallidie here in 1873, and the system was designated a national historic landmark in 1964. But in recent years breaking cables and deteriorating brakes had caused frequent accidents and interruptions of service. The shutdown of the cable car system is said to have caused a 10 per cent drop in business for such major tourist sites as Fisherman's Wharf, the Cannery and Ghirardelli Square. San Francisco is the only city in the world that still operates a cable car system with underground cables.

Injured Pastora arrives in Caracas

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP) — Nicaraguan rebel leader Eden Pastora, wounded in a bomb blast at his frontier command post that killed six people, was flown Friday from Costa Rica to Venezuela.

The twin-engine plane carried Mr. Pastora and Mr. Roberto Chamorro, an aide who also was wounded in Wednesday night's explosion. Both men were on stretchers and were carried from the airplane in an ambulance and taken to a hospital.

At the military hospital to meet them was former President Carlos Andres Perez, who had arranged the flight by the private Venezuelan aircraft. Mr. Perez had his own physician, Dr. Nelson Tellez, fly with Pastora from Costa Rica.

Mr. Perez, a vice president of Socialist International, had expressed support for Mr. Pastora when he was fighting with the Sandinistas who overthrew the rightist regime of the late President Anastasio Somoza July 1979. He criticised Mr. Pastora when he repudiated the Sandinistas and turned a rebel group to fight them, but also called on the Sandinistas to give opposition forces an equal opportunity in the elections they have said will be held.

Acting Interior Minister Cesarao Espinal had announced earlier that Mr. Pastora would be flown to Caracas and taken to a hospital where his "personal security will be guaranteed."

He said Mr. Pastora was not coming to Venezuela at the invitation of the government, but because of requests from "the many friends he has here."

Mr. Pastora, 48, who heads the Costa Rican-based Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, known by its Spanish initials as ARDE, suffered burns and shrapnel wounds when a bomb exploded during a news conference he was holding at his headquarters just inside Nicaragua across the San Juan River from Costa Rica.

Spokesmen for Pastora's organisation said late Friday that two people, both ARDE guerrillas, had perished from wounds suffered in the attack, raising the death toll to six.

Killed in the blast were two foreign journalists and a guerrilla known as "rosita." The other victim has not been identified.

Twenty-seven people in addition to Mr. Pastora were wounded. Costa Rican authorities are investigating the blast. No group has claimed responsibility.

ARDE said Nicaragua's Sandinista government was responsible for the bombing. It issued a statement late Thursday saying, "we blame the totalitarian regime ... for this terrorist act."

Nicaraguan leaders told reporters they believed the bomb was planted by a rival group in ARDE or by Central Intelligence Agency agents.

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Haig criticises Reagan's policies

WASHINGTON (R) — Former Secretary of State Alexander Haig, in an interview made public Saturday, accused the Reagan administration of moving from excessive rhetoric toward the Soviet Union to a "plaintive effort" for better relations.

Mr. Haig, dismissed as Mr. Reagan's secretary of state in June 1982, made some of his most critical public remarks about the administration's policies on U.S.-Soviet ties and other issues in the television interview to be aired this weekend.

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Reagan begins 4-day visit to Ireland

SHANNON, Ireland (R) — President Ronald Reagan arrived in Ireland Friday to begin a four-day visit to the land of his forefathers.

Mr. Reagan and his wife Nancy were greeted after landing at Ireland's Western Airport by Irish President Patrick Hillery and Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald.

The Irish trip will take the American president to Galway city, to the tiny village of Ballyporeen where his great grandfather was born, and to Dublin.

It is the first leg of a European tour which will include a visit to the Normandy beaches to commemorate the World War II D-Day landing and to London for a seven-nation economic summit.

On arrival at Shannon, the president described his visit as "a moment of joy ... for this great grandson of Ireland."

"To be able to begin our journey on this island of wonderful beauty ... to be able to stand on the soil of my ancestors among all of you, is for me, a very special gift."

A massive security net was thrown around Shannon Airport for the president's arrival. About 500 policemen, supported by army marksmen and U.S. secret service agents, were deployed to protect Mr. Reagan and his wife when they touched down.

Anti-Reagan demonstrators, mostly protesting against U.S. policy in Central America, were barred from the area and had to go more than a mile away to hold a rally.

In his welcoming speech, Mr. Hillery noted that Mr. Reagan would visit Ballyporeen, the village where his great grandfather had lived "until the dream of a new life in a land of opportunity drew him with thousands of others away from the bleak reality of 19th Century Ireland."

Mr. Hillery added: "Today the elected leader of the United States of America bears witness to how fully that ancestral dream has been realised."

"We remember with gratitude that the United States gave a home and hope to millions who left this island."

On the conflict in British-ruled Northern Ireland, Mr. Reagan said he prayed that "tolerance and reconciliation" would one day unite Catholics and Protestants there.

He declared: "Those who advocate violence or engage in terrorism in North Ireland will never be welcome in the United States."

The president was welcomed with a 21-gun salute. A flight of four Irish fighter aircraft roared overhead as the national anthems were played.

After his speech, Mr. Reagan plunged into a crowd of dignitaries, shaking hands and giving the thumbs-up sign.

Then the presidential party took off in helicopters for Ashford Castle, near Galway.

The 350 protesters burnt a U.S. flag as Mr. Reagan's plane landed. Irish Students' Union Leader Joe Duffy was cheered as he promised the president "not a warm reception but a hot one."

Labour Party Senator Michael Higgins, a leading voice of opposition to the visit, said Irish people were determined to demonstrate their concern over U.S. policies in Central America and on nuclear weapons.

Revolutionary Workers Party (RWP) who called himself Alexander, told Reuters.

"We would be liars to say the army did not have its social bases of support ... There are now places in the east of the country where we go and the people do not want the guerrillas," Alexander said.

Guerrillas have long said the embattled eastern half of the country is an area of rebel dominance where insurgent forces move at ease among the civilian population.

However, Alexander's statements support what reporters and military experts have observed recently — that many people living in rebel areas not only do not support but, in many cases, fear the guerrillas.

The PPRC, with just over 1,000 combatants, is one of the smallest of the five rebel groups fighting the 29,000-strong army under the banner of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

But representatives from larger groups have also said they have noticed an improvement in the army's efficiency.

Salvadoran rebels admit army is making advances

By Robert Block
Reuters

SAN SALVADOR — Salvadoran leftist guerrillas, publicly boasting of continued success against the U.S.-backed army, privately concede their enemy is making significant gains both politically and militarily.

In daily broadcasts from clandestine transmitters, guerrilla radio stations claim military victories against El Salvador's "puppet army."

They say the people back the guerrillas and a rebel victory after more than four years of civil war cannot be far off.

But in conversations rebel leaders paint a different picture of a better co-ordinated army which is making slow but steady progress on the military and political fronts.

They also say the army is winning converts from a civilian population which for many years feared government soldiers and looked to the guerrillas for protection.

"We have noted the army is making an effort to win over the people and they have had some success," a top ranking political worker for the Central American

Revolutionary Workers Party (RWP) who called himself Alexander, told Reuters.

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Members of the Peoples' Revolutionary Army (ERP), the largest and best fighting force of the 8,000 FMLN combatants, said during a recent army sweep of the eastern San Miguel Province they were able to rest only one in every five days because the army drive kept them constantly on the move.

"We are facing an army, which with U.S. advisers' support, has made advances, technical advances ... (and) we now have to change our strategy," another rebel spokesman said.

According to Western military experts, the army, whose image has been tarnished by widespread human rights violations, is now harsher in dealing with abuses of authority within its ranks and has made an effort to improve its performance in the field.

Extra energy is being devoted to the war in the air, and the support from U.S. reconnaissance planes chartering rebel movements and reporting to ground troops, has boosted its ability.

However, guerrillas say the army's advances